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PRICE FOUR ANNAS

Safe Perch



Photo—N. Ramakrishna.

Pictorial Feature
NEW LIFE FOR AN OLD PEOPLE

Pages 4, 5 And 28

FOUR PAGES EXTRA FROM THIS WEEK.... NO CHANGE IN PRICE

As soon as the new art master entered the classroom we knew there was going to be fun. All schoolmasters belong to one of two classes; the kind you can rag and the kind you can't; and all schoolboys instinctively realise, on being confronted with a new specimen, whether he falls into the first or the second class. And the newcomer fell into the first class with a bang which made the whole form whistle audibly with glee. He tugged nervously with a soft plump hand at the collar of his orange-coloured shirt while he waited for the noise we were making to subside.

Then he said, "Boys....."

We howled.

His voice was high-pitched and tremulous, like a penny whistle being played by an amateur, it was just what we had been waiting for, the answer to the schoolboy's prayer. And just as our laughter was dying away, Summerton, the form mimic, "Boys...." and started us off again.

I was sitting at the front and I had a good view of him. Quite suddenly, I felt sorry for the poor little man, but I didn't show it; I wasn't going to have the form making a butt of me; they could kill him first.

In the middle of the uproar the door opened, and there was a silence in which you could almost hear yourself growing. The Head—it was he, of course; no one else could silence us like that—looked slowly and sardonically round the room, and for a moment his gaze rested on the new master, who was fiddling with his tie and trying unsuccessfully to look as if he had been interrupted in the midst of a discourse which had held us spellbound.

"Boys", said the Head, and paused for a moment.

There was no laughter this time; it was our turn to be apprehensive. If you hadn't known us you might have thought we were the most well-mannered and docile collection of young gentlemen to be found in the North of England.

"Boys", repeated the Head, "this is your new art master. Mr. Lomas Linski. He is an artist of, er, considerable distinction. I don't suppose there are any potential artists among you, but, at least, there should be some gentlemen."

That was just like the Head. I never knew anyone to equal him for sarcasm. He was a tall man with an enormous head which he carried well forward like a bloodhound on the scent. He had a smooth pink rubbery face, thin grim lips and prematurely greying hair. As Headmasters go he was young—about fortyfive—but when you are only sixteen anyone over thirty appears almost senile.

I exhaled. The Headmaster was leaving the room. Then I stopped exhaling for he turned back when he reached the door.

"Perhaps I was being unduly optimistic in describing you as gentlemen", he remarked coldly. "To assist in that laudable but not easily attainable object you will all be detained for one hour after school. During that time you will write fifty times each the proverb: 'He is no great heir that inherits not his ancestor's virtues'."

Mr. Linski will take charge of you."

Mr. Linski blushed, cleared his throat nervously, and said, "Yes. Of course. Certainly."

Then, as the weeks passed, we began to get out of hand once more, and it became increasingly obvious that Mr. Linski was completely incapable of controlling us. His bizarre dress, his nervous gestures, and his enthusiasm for his subject were all against him. Gauguin, we discovered, was his Achilles' heel. He would talk for hours about Gauguin, though Gauguin was not in the syllabus. We used to encourage him just for the fun of seeing him emerge, tortoise-like, from his defensive shell. His nervousness would gradually evaporate, his eyes would begin to gleam, he would begin to enthuse about Gauguin, and his gestures would grow more and more unrestrained and absurd. Then, when we could restrain ourselves no longer, we would giggle.

That used to upset him tremendously, and he would say pathetically, "Boys, make fun of me if you must—I'm only a poor dauber—but don't laugh at Gauguin!"

We nicknamed him "Mr. Gauguin", and one day Summerton even went so far as to preface one of his stupid, baiting questions with "Excuse me, Gauguin.... I mean, Mr. Linski but do you mind telling me...."

We roared with laughter, and Mr. Linski stood there with an apprehensive smirk on his face, not knowing whether to be insulted or pleased.

Then some exciting rumours began to circulate about "Mr. Gauguin". It was whispered that at his studio, which was out in the country, about three miles from the school, he was engaged in his spare time on some very peculiar paintings—nudes, in fact. We were not really surprised. We prided ourselves on our knowledge of the world; and we knew that a man who possessed a studio was probably up to no good in it. It was not long before rumours began to crystallize into statements of fact from people who knew other people who had actually seen bevy of seductive females gambolling brazenly in the vicinity of "Mr. Gauguin's studio." It was even whispered someone had seen a black woman in his back garden, though where he had got her from was a mystery. Still, it was argued, a man with a studio would doubtless have his private source of supply.

Several weeks passed before I received a dramatic reminder of the studio's existence.

It was after lunch and I was laid in the grass at the top of the school field, quite near to the thick Hawthorn hedge behind which lay the Head's house and garden. I was up there alone, trying out a packet of assorted cigarettes, and I heard the murmur of voices approaching. Hastily I stubbed out the cigarette I had been puffing and burped it beneath a grass sod. My fear was intensified when I recognised the Head's voice, metallic and slowly sarcastic, say "....upon which I feel bound to offer some observation. I need hardly say that my remarks arise out of a sense of duty to the school and not out of any personal feeling."

I recognised the apprehensive cough which followed as belonging to "Mr. Gauguin", and I knew that there was trouble awaiting him because the Head was always at his worst when he began to talk about his duty to the school.

"Firstly", continued the Head, "there is your inability to maintain discipline, and while I appreciate that you came here with high qualifications as an artist, I feel bound to say that in teaching the maintenance of discipline is the first essential."

I heard "Mr. Gauguin's" feet shifting uneasily on the gravel path, and he said, "I agree. I do my best to keep them interested, but there are one or two difficult boys—Summerton, in particular—who respond neither to kindness nor to sternness, and they

upset the rest of the class."

"I will speak to Summerton", replied the Head.

"And now to my other point", said the Head. He coughed, was silent for a moment, and then declared, more quietly and in a less assured tone, "There are some rather surprising and disconcerting rumours going about. You, er, you aren't aware of them, I suppose?"

"Rumours?" repeated "Mr. Gauguin".

"Well," answered the Head, "it's not very easy to speak about, and I wouldn't mention it if the welfare of the school did not override personal considerations. You realise that, I'm sure?"

His voice sounded almost furtive, like Summerton's when he was about to tell an improper story. I strained my ears to avoid missing any part of what I felt sure was going to be a grand story for the other chaps.

"Quite," I heard "Mr. Gauguin" say. "If there are any rumours about me, I should be glad to hear about them."

He sounded quite snappish, and the Head evidently realised it, for he replied soothingly. "Naturally, I don't believe the rumours, myself. They are too preposterous. But one has to be so careful of public opinion, which is always ready to believe the worst of even the best of us. One must always keep in mind the school governors, who, though an excellent body of men, are inclined to have a somewhat narrow outlook on what may be done without impropriety. They may even view with suspicion activities which, to an artist, say, may be only the normal pursuit of his calling."

He paused again to allow the significance of his remarks to penetrate "Mr. Gauguin's" consciousness, and then said abruptly, as though annoyed with himself for wasting so much time in tactful circumlocution, "You have a studio, I believe?"

It sounded more like a challenge than a question.

"Yes", answered "Mr. Gauguin". "In which you paint no doubt, in your spare time?"

"Naturally. Usually on Saturdays, and sometimes in the evenings if the light is good."

"Well", continued the Head deliberately, "the allegation is—and I'm only repeating what everybody else seems to be whispering—that you paint nudes, from, er living models."

"Mr. Gauguin" laughed. It was a peculiar laugh, in which hysteria, defiance and relief were mingled, and it startled me.

"I see nothing to laugh at," observed the Head severely.

"Obviously not," replied "Mr. Gauguin".

"And you haven't answered the allegation," added the Head. His voice

sounded confused and almost plaintive.

"I will," answered "Mr. Gauguin" grimly. "It is true that I paint nudes. I have painted them for fifteen years. I once had an offer of 2,000 francs for one of the wife of a French 'statesman.'"

"And did you sell?" asked the Head.

"No. Her husband gave me 3,000 francs to destroy it."

"I don't know what to say," confessed the Head, ignoring the aspersions on his school. "There's the governors to consider, you see, and if they hear about it they're sure to ask for your resignation."

"I wish I could afford to give it to them," replied "Mr. Gauguin" viciously. "I can't though. My paintings don't sell sufficiently well nowadays. There's only one thing to do."

"And that?"

"No more rumours", said "Mr. Gauguin", resignedly.

"I think you're very wise", remarked the Head. He sounded relieved.

Saturday afternoon saw me cycling down to Honeymount, where "Mr. Gauguin" lived, and listening to the crisp rip of the tyres on the dusty country road. Half a mile from the village I turned off into a narrow path over some fields, which I knew would pass the bottom of "Mr. Gauguin's" garden, and when I saw the green tiles of his house between the Lombardy poplars I hid the cycle in the hedge-bottom.

Then I crept forward, peered through a gap in "Mr. Gauguin's" hedge, and, seeing no one about, pushed my way stealthily through. Facing me, a few yards from the bottom of the tangle of knee-high weeds which constituted "Mr. Gauguin's" garden was a large wooden hut with big windows and a skylight. This must be it, I thought, the source of all the scandalous rumours and the Head's perturbation.

Cautiously I risked a peep through the window. "Mr. Gauguin" was in the studio. He had his back to me and in his right hand he held a knife with which he was hacking and slashing at something in front of him. I wanted to run away, but my legs seemed paralysed. If I could I would have run for a policeman, for I felt sure that "Mr. Gauguin" was murdering someone.

Then he stepped to one side, hurried the knife away from him, and rushed out of the studio. I saw that I had made a mistake: he had been slashing at a canvas on an easel, and, despite the cruel lacerations across the painting of the nude woman, I could not fail to recognise the face, etherealised but still unmistakable. It was the Headmaster's wife.



"George is spending his holidays at home this year."



"Young George is getting more like you every day." "Really! I can't see the slightest resemblance."



"Wake up, Mervyn! I think there's somebody under the bed!"

Great In Life ★ Greater In Death! ★

THE physical presence of a great man is a great thing. When he goes from our sight the world immediately feels poorer.

For however much we may be aware of a spirit within us we remain bodybound in our lifetime, and, therefore, the knowledge that there is a man with an unquenchable spirit living in this world with us warms comforts us in a human way.

So we mourn his bodily dissolution, and that loss we rightly feel to be irreparable. But during Mahatma's recent fast and already since his death I have been frequently asked in anxious tones what would happen after his death. It is clear that many people think that a power for good and a great restraining influence in a period of tragic crises has been switched off as electric power can be switched off, and the switch broken or the main destroyed; or that a light has been snuffed out as a candle can be snuffed out. And when I answer that I have no doubt at all—in short that I know—that Mahatma's influence and power will now become incomparably greater than in his lifetime, they reply that they hope I may be right, but they seem to fear that I may be indulging in wishful thinking and that it would be just a gamble to stake anything on the persistence of Mahatma's influence. Who, they ask, can tell which way the tiger-cat of mob opinion will jump, in the present frenzy of communal passion in India and Pakistan?

May Avert War

Those who are sincerely troubled in this fashion by doubts lack Gandhiji's own serene and sure faith in the survival of the spirit, and in its supremacy over matter in any power struggle. But above and beyond that certainly there is a special reason why we can be completely confident that the leaven of his influence will now work with increasing power in the hearts and minds of Hindus and Muslims alike and may avert the disaster of war that speakers at the United Nations Organization now recognize as all too probable—a war which would leave India and Pakistan alike desolate and disrupted for generations to come.

The special reason is this. Mahatma has been martyred. He has given his life in the cause of Hindu-Muslim unity. Now it is a spiritual law and when I say "law" I mean a law, something without exception "natural law in the spiritual world" that martyrs—that is to say witnesses for truth, shahids, who are slain for truth, become more powerful after their death than before. The whole history of the noble army of martyrs is there to prove it. The faith that produces martyrs endures; and "the blood of the martyrs is the seed of the church."

Example Of Jesus

Moreover, the greatest and most powerful martyr is he who dies at the hands of his own people; the rejected prophet. Consider the difference between the influence of Jesus Christ before his death and immediately after. While he was alive his disciples though charmed by him, understood little of his teaching. They quarrelled amongst themselves as to who should be the greatest; they wanted to call down fire and destroy "enemies"; Thomas complained that they didn't know where Jesus was going, so how could they know the way. Philip said: "Show us the Father and it sufficeth us." When Jesus was arrested they bolted like rabbit, and Peter swore that he "did not know the man." Yet a few weeks later we find these same disciples embued with a new spirit and as bold as lions. They preached in the temple daily, baptised thousands and "had favour with all the people."

Then Stephen was martyred, and his seraphic face as he prayed for his murderers in the act of dying worked so powerfully on the conscience of Paul, who had instigated the murder that it prepared the ground for Paul's own conversion soon afterwards, on the road to Damascus. Paul became a dynamo, and changed what had seemed an obscure happening in a provincial town of the Roman empire in Asia into a world event. He carried the gospel to Rome itself, and in the end he and Peter, like most of the group of Jews who had been Christ's disci-

ples were also martyred. The faith then spread over the world, and finally the Emperor Constantine declared himself a Christian, and made Christianity the State religion of the empire.

Belief In God

So there can be no doubt at all that though there may still be other martyrdoms and terrible happenings in store, the healing influence of Gandhiji will from now on be intensified. In common with many others, I have long been certain that nothing except a revival of a belief in God immanent in the Universe can save from self-destruction a world that multiplies the means of death while fostering the love of money. But I have been equally certain that ultimately the knowledge of the indwelling universal life will come, and produce not indeed a revival of orthodox religions but a world-wide consciousness of the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of Man, which will make an ordered world Government possible.

Yet the signs were against my certainty. The passion for independent national sovereignties, the thirst for national glory and prestige the greed for monopoly of sources of production seem to grow, and the voice of reason to fail. If you speak of world federation your listener frequently replies: "Of course ideally you are right and it is bound to come. But the world is not ready

if it were permissible to see him and sit quietly without talking, and explained that I couldn't pretend that my fast was in any way a comparable ordeal, as I was able to go about as usual and felt extremely well. (This continued, and at no time did I feel any acute hunger nor, though I am a smoker, did I yearn for a cigarette.)

"Imperative Call"

Dr. Sushila Nayyar replied: "Gandhiji was deeply touched by your letter. He believes you will do better work by moving about, mixing with people and influencing them. He would therefore urge you to give up the fast unless there is an imperative spiritual call to undertake it."

Dr. Nayyar added that Gandhiji was aware of my sympathy and if I felt that I must come and see him I could do so. After that I saw him daily, as he at once understood that I was obeying "an imperative call"; and I think that he was glad that I came each day.

On Saturday, the fifth day of the fast, I found him gay and radiant, and with a pale, almost youthful flush on his cheeks; and I somewhat upset Dr. B. C. Roy—who had just been examining him and knew his real condition—by telling Mahatma that his eyes were brighter than on the day before and that he looked stronger. "Then your eyes see very differently from mine," said Dr. Roy, whose duty was doubtless to per-

peace through world federal government. He had seen, he said, and strongly approved a suggestion I had made that before the Constituent Assemblies of India and Pakistan finalized their constitutions and dissolved they should either form a joint committee or have a joint sitting to deliberate the possibility of evolving a link between the two States which would prevent the possibility of war between them. He wished me to give him a memorandum on this subject and to amplify the idea as much as I had in mind. He then spoke to me of the use he intended to make of it, after studying it, and he told me that I also should seek discussion of it on high governmental level.

The Memorandum

I accordingly later gave Gandhiji a memorandum. It contains a skeleton outline for a United States of Hindustan and Pakistan but naturally I attach little importance to my own ideas of detail. The essential point (and I find that eminent constitutional lawyers whose opinion I have sought are entirely in agreement) is that there should be some consultation between the two Constituent Assemblies before they dissolve. If the opportunity be lost it may never recur; certainly it would be unlikely to recur in this generation.

The idea is not a new one. Before the advent of the Cabinet Mission the Qaid-e-Azam advocated a scheme for two Constituent Assemblies which should finally meet to co-operate their work. The Cabinet Mission also proposed that an All-India Constituent Assembly should after formal meeting, divide up into three sections, representing the Mission's A, B and C groups and that these should later sit together for common purposes.

States And The Army

Should a conference between the two Constituent Assemblies take place, the resultant picture might follow a pattern quite different from mine. Two good points, however, there are in my outline. One is that the Kashmir and Hyderabad questions would simply disappear, for major States, and possibly some major groupings of States, would have the same federal link and be equal partners in the United States of Hindustan and Pakistan.

The other virtue is that while we may deplore the division of the Indian Army that has now taken place, the scheme does not attempt to undo it. It recognises the new formations in the Army Navies and Air Forces. There would be Hindustani and Pakistani regiments, just as there are English, Irish and Scottish regiments and Hindustani and Pakistani Navies and Air Forces as there are British, Australians and Canadian Navies and Air Forces. The regimental depots and recruiting areas would stimulate local pride in and love of Hindustan or Pakistan as the case may be and collectively the regiments and units would furnish the armed forces of the United States of Hindus and Pakistan. For some years to come, probably the best guarantee of communal security as well as of communal amity could be provided by Hindustani regiments serving in Pakistan, and Pakistani regiments serving in Hindustan.

I gave the memorandum to Mahatma on January 24 and we were to discuss it at our next meeting, to take place after his sittings with the Congress Working Committee. I was awaiting a telephone call from Mr. Pyarelal which would fix the appointment when the assassin fired his bullets into the Mahatma.

"Precursor Of Victory"

The assassin was indeed God's foot. Here are the words of Jesus whom the high priests and pharisees thought they could finish off, but whose gospel continues year in year out to be the world's "best seller":—"And I say unto you my friends, be not afraid of them that kill the body and after that have no more that they can do."

While writing this article I turned up a letter from Mahatma dated from Sevagram December 4 1940. In it he wrote:—

"A martyr's death is surely the last seal upon his sacrifice, and a precursor of victory."

So let it be.
("Hindustan Times")

By Arthur Moore

The martyrdom of Mahatma Gandhi will make his influence and power incomparably greater than in his lifetime, asserts the author, who was formerly the editor of the "Statesman." Mr. Moore incidentally felt an imperative spiritual call to observe a sympathetic fast during Gandhiji's last penance and he sums up here his experiences and talks with Gandhiji during those fateful days.

for it, and won't be ready for at least a hundred years."

This generally simply means that the speaker himself is not ready for it. He knows that he is clinging on to outworn ideas of national pride and glory which served well in the past but are now the seeds of war and of untold human misery, yet he is not prepared to face truth and get rid of them. And he shies away from the fact of the atomic bomb, rockets raining from the stratosphere, and bacillic warfare, which should warn him that he has not got a hundred years in which to play the fool with his—in any case unreal—sovereign independence, before the end of all.

Fast In Sympathy

Where and when, I kept asking myself was the great lever which I felt certain would eventually transform this mad world going to manifest itself?

On the night of January 12, having heard of Gandhiji's proposed fast, a new great hope came to me. Here was the man who would demonstrate anew to the world the power of the spirit, and would refute materialism. I woke up on January 13 feeling sure of this, and in a tide of sympathy with him. I breakfasted, but as the morning wore on I became increasingly aware that Gandhiji would now be starting his fast and I found that I could not go to lunch. To fast in sympathy with him was a kind of internal command, and from then on till I learnt on January 18 that he had broken his fast I touched nothing but plain water.

Till I was sure that I would carry it though I did not like to tell Mahatma that I was fasting, but on the third day I called on him and, failing to see him because Cabinet Ministers were in conference with him, I left a note telling him that I was sure that he and not those who sought to dissuade him must be right and that I and probably others, were fasting in sympathy. I asked

suade his lively patient to be as quiet as possible.

On the Sunday afternoon, some hours after he had broken his fast, a great thing happened for me. Mahatma spoke to me of world affairs and of India and Pakistan. And at once I knew that the conviction that had come to me when I heard the news of his fast was true. Something big was happening in the world of spirit, and greater manifestations were yet to come.

On Sunday afternoon, January 18, Gandhiji, who had broken his fast that day, motioned to me to sit very close beside his head, and began to talk to me in a low but very clear voice. As was customary with him, he opened on a light note and asked what precisely I had eaten to break my fast, and chuckled delightedly when I confessed to having finished up with black coffee and two cigarettes.

Then he touched for a moment on Catholicism and Protestantism, having in mind the relative importances they attach to fasting. Next he wanted to know why I have been writing so little nowadays. I replied that, though I had returned from England this summer anxious to serve, it was only rarely now that I felt that I could do any good by writing. More often I felt that I might do more harm than good while communal passions raged so fiercely. There seemed far too much written and spoken and the papers were already too full of wordy appeals and advice which fell on deaf ears. I was not now attached to a newspaper and therefore had no longer the duty of expressing opinions publicly continually.

World Federation

Mahatma insisted emphatically that this did not relieve me of the duty to write, and that it was up to me to go on propagating the ideas for which I formerly stood, the building up of federations so as to enlarge the areas within which there could not be war, the ultimate goal being world



A chamar girl going to the fields. Note the bunch of sickles in her hand.

LYING South of the Kaimur range and forming a sort of adjunct to the table-land of Chota Nagpur, is the beautiful tract in Mirzapur district known as Dudhi Government Estate.

The area—bordered on the north by Pargana Ageri, on the east by Palan and on the west by Pargana Singrauli—was declared to be at the disposal of the Government in 1853 when the Raja of Singrauli's Claim in respect of it was dismissed by legal processes. The route from Mirzapur lies along the Motor road via Robertsganj and some way beyond Robertsganj the visitor has to get down in the Sone Valley through Markandi Pass.

Although comparatively little known, Dudhi is one of the most attractive resorts for the winter holiday maker. The first rays of the morning sun rolling the mist gently away give to the Sone Valley an ineffable charm which lingers long in the memory. Nature all around is in calm repose, but there is no dearth of healthful occupation if the visitor prefers some busy moments in the midst of his quiet holiday. Wild game is in abundance and there is ample scope for fishing excursions. There are some good fair-weather roads in the Estate and there is a ferry service across the Sone. The Forest Department has its rest houses here and there.

The Estate has a population of approximately 59,187 souls consisting mainly of Korw Kols, Bhuyias, Majhwars, Chorus, Aghoriyas and Kharwar who belong to the primitive tribes. There are a few Muslims and caste Hindus as well. The people are simple and rather backward and cling to old superstitions. This may partly be due to the fact that in the past they had no medical facilities and their only hope in times of distress or illness was the Baiga or the Ojha. The Baiga would read their

dreams and if a calamity was to be apprehended, he would tell them preventive measures which, in most cases, used to consist of offering a hen, or a goat to the Gods.

When they fell ill, Ojha, was approached and he invoked the deity's divine aid. The Baiga also knew the names of a few crude herbs and used them as medicines. With the extension of medical facilities and Government's efforts to open more hospitals, the influence of the Baiga and the Ojha is fast declining and it is hoped that full medical aid will be at the disposal of the people in due course.

There are numerous interesting festivals observed by the local population, the most important of them being the 'Karma.' This festival is held in Bhadon when a branch of Karma tree is cut off with due ceremony by the young people of the village, brought home in procession and planted. The Baiga then makes the usual sacrifice and offerings and the people, both male and female dance day and night, singing the 'Karma' songs.

Dudhi, in spite of its many charms, has remained undeveloped. It did not receive adequate attention from the previous administration. The means of communication are few. The

NEW LIFE

U. P. Govt.'s Development



Women at work in a shellac factory. This shellac is picked up in crude form from Paras trees.



main transport in the Estate is the pack animal, and one can frequently hear the tinkling of bells as a caravan of bullocks engaged in transporting goods passes from one place to another.

Last time when the Congress Ministry was in office in the United Provinces an ambitious plan to develop this backward area was drawn, up, but it could not be executed due to the resignation of the Government.

The present Ministry has been giving its close attention to the problem of betterment of the life of the people in this area, and a sum of Rs. 2,00,000 has been earmarked for development in various phases during this financial year.

Great attention is being paid to communication which are essential to development. A proposal is under consideration to turn the Chopan Wyndhamganj fair weather road into an all weather metalled highway. One mile of the Wyndhamganj Dudhi

The dwellings of the people are mainly huts. They are neatly built. Most of the houses are scattered.

For An Old

PEOPLE

Plans For The Dudhi Estate

drinking was difficult to obtain in the area and this led to further deterioration of the health of the inhabitants. The only source was the rain water accumulated in small ponds.

Education facilities have hitherto been very meagre, there being only 6 primary schools in the Estate. It is proposed to raise the D.K. School at Dudhi to the standard of a high school and to open another high school at Robertganj. The benefit of basic education may also be extended to the people shortly.

It is an economic development, however, on which all progress must depend. The main occupation of the people is agriculture but since there are no irrigation facilities they have to depend on the vagaries of the monsoon and face crop failure every now and then. A sum of Rs. 1,00,000 has been set aside for the construction of small dams to harness the rain water of the fast flowing seasonal torrents and utilise it for purposes of irrigation during Rabi and Kharif.

It is expected that six to nine such dams will have been constructed by the end of June, 1948. The construction of small 'mendis' is at an estimated cost of Rs. 5,00,000/- has also been sanctioned during this year to further facilitate a solution of the irrigation problem. It was proposed to give over those 'mendis' to the village panchayats for maintenance but as the 'mendis' already in existence could not be managed well by private enterprise it has been decided that the Government will also maintain them. The 'mendis' which already exist and are in dilapidated



A seasoned Kol. They are extremely hard workers.



Men and women dancing and singing the Karma songs.

Road has already been metalled at a cost of Rs. 2,400. There is a proposal to have a pontoon bridge over the Sone at Chopan until a permanent one is constructed and to make Dudhi easily accessible.

Important from every point of view is the physical and mental health of the people. The incidence of malaria and venereal diseases has been high. To combat the menace Government have decided to turn the Dudhi hospital into a central venereal diseases clinic by constructing an additional ward and a pathology laboratory. Four hospitals for the treatment of malaria will be started shortly in the four corners of the Estate. It is expected that this scheme will yield good results and go a long way towards improving the health of the people.

To provide pure water for drinking purposes a scheme for sinking wells at an estimated cost of Rs. 6300 is already in operation. Pure water for

Due to lack of medical and the people are still a prey of superstitions. The Ohas are seen here trying their skill on a patient by invoking the deities.



condition will be repaired.

It is also proposed to open an Agriculture Department demonstration farm to encourage the introduction of contour cultivation. The three seed stores of this Department at Dudhi, Muirpur and Wyndhamganj distributed 1,934 maunds of seed in the Kharif and 1245 maunds of seed in the Rabi. Some useful work has also been done in making cultivators manure-minded and now a good deal of intelligent use of manure is being made.

The forests are a great asset to the Estate and besides yielding useful timber and providing grazing facilities for the cattle, they supply a good amount of shellac. This is collected from the branches of Paras in crude form and is processed at Wyndhamganj by a private company. The forests are also rich in Bagai grass which can be used for paper-making. With improved means of communication these forests are calculated to play an important part in the paper-making industry. A forest settlement scheme has also been drawn up. Its enforcement is likely to improve silvi-culture in the Estate, and lead to an intelligent development of the various types of trees suitable for commercial exploitation and improvement of the local brand of bamboo.

It may be mentioned in passing that stringent measures have been introduced for the preservation of wild life and the forests have been divided into regular shooting blocks. Sportsmen who wish to shoot in these blocks have to obtain the permission of the Special Forest Officer, Dudhi.

The Estate is believed to be rich in minerals such as coal, iron, limestone, manganese and possibly Beryl. A systematic survey is being conducted by the Geological Survey of India and the exploitation of these minerals will be of advantage not only to the people of this area or the district but to the province as a whole.

With all-round development, this backward, though exceedingly beautiful, tract of land must emerge as a new bright star in our firmament. Government's present plans for Dudhi Estate are expected to yield substantial results and immense advantage is likely to accrue from the construction of the Rihand Dam across the river Rihand, a tributary of the Sone, at Pipri. Preliminary work on this huge project has been completed; the generating plants when fitted up are calculated to produce 23,000 KW of cheap energy which could be utilized for industrial purposes.

The Art Of Black Magic

NOT long ago, Professor J. M. Webster, of the West Midlands Forensic Science Laboratories, agreed with a contention expressed in court that "if a man believed in black magic he could in certain circumstances suffer from it".

This may seem to be a remarkable statement, coming as it does from a scientist, but its truth is proved by the many authenticated instances on record of people being miraculously cured of complaints by alleged witches and necromancers and of curses "coming true".

But, first of all, what exactly is black magic? Properly speaking, it implies magic performed or pretended by people who invoke the Devil rather than God. It pre-supposes, therefore, belief in the Devil, though, as I shall shown presently, the belief need not be on the part of the person who practises or pretends to practise black magic, but is essential in the OBJECT of the magic.

Black magic is confined, therefore, to those races which believe in God and Devil or gods and devils. Indeed, it reached its most elaborate and deadly form in Christian Europe and particularly in south-east Europe and the Mediterranean islands. It is known that even today Satanism is a cult in southern Europe and that in some places the Black Mass is still celebrated.

Underground Movement

Satanism involved active worship of the Devil in definite "churches". It has, of course, always been an underground movement, and as a consequence not very much is known of it even now. But we do know that it was practised AS A CULT only in countries where the Roman Catholic and Eastern Orthodox Churches were paramount Christian bodies the reason being that the worship necessitated a belief in the Catholic doctrine of transubstantiation—that is, of the Real Presence in the consecrated elements used at Mass.

For the Satanists only service was the Black Mass, which involved the offering of a properly-consecrated Host (the wafer used in Holy Communion) to the Devil. Hence, since the wafer must be validly consecrated, either a renegade priest had to be found to perform such an unholy act or the wafer had to be stolen from a tabernacle in a Catholic church in which it was reserved for administration to the sick.

In some instances, the Host was

By
Francis Foster

nailed to a wooden cross and mocked in order to exemplify the idea that Satan was superior.

It will be seen, therefore, that Satanism necessitated a very real faith in both God and the Devil and (in this form) in the Real Presence in the consecrated Host. It was, indeed, the very ardour of their faith that enabled Satanists, by virtues of its power, to exercise so evil an effect on an ignorant people—in fact, in the so-called Age of Faith even earnest Christians (who, in those days believed in "White Magic"—the magic of Christian miracles) had necessarily to believe in the possibility of the Devil's being successful invoked if the right means were employed.

Secret Of Success

But Black Magic was not practised only by Satanists but by individual people who were supposed to have gained supernatural powers as the result of having privately pledged themselves to the Devil's service. The commonest of these people were, of course witches. King Saul, it will be remembered, consulted the witch (or necromancer) of Endor. And even now, in a Europe that has become largely secularised alleged witches still exist.

Forty years ago there were still to be found in this country witches who could (and did!) "charm" away warts, boils etc., who sold "love-potions", which often achieved the purpose for which they were designed who could put a murrain on cattle and a curse on human beings. Not even the deepest superstition could have sustained their reputations had they not achieved results.

The secret of the success of all forms of Black Magic—and even a curse uttered by an ordinary person is a form of Black Magic if it is intended to work evil—lies in a firm belief in its being effective. BUT THIS BELIEF APPLIES MUCH MORE TO THE VICTIM OF THE MAGIC THAN TO THE PRACTITIONER. Every doctor knows what powerful effects even irrational faith can have on people and that many human ailments are definitely caused by victims' believing that they are or will be so affected.

In this connection it must be stressed that fear is a form of belief. If you fear something will happen you necessarily believe that it MAY happen, and the stronger the fear, the stronger the belief. It is possible that many victims of cancer are predisposed to contracting cancer as a result of their fear of doing so, for the effects of mind on body are incalculable and unpredictable.

So, in the old days, when a person was cursed he was in definite danger of suffering from that curse if he believed in the author's power to curse or if he were afraid that the curse might operate. In short, it was possible for a curse to "come true" if the victim believed that it would or was afraid that it would because his belief or fear laid him wide open to its operation.

The Forebrain

How does modern science explain this? Well, the secret lies in every man's forebrain. Any fear, worry or anxiety sets up a state of tension which causes the forebrain to send warning messages to the nerves in some area of the body. (Similarly, CONFIDENT faith relaxes the forebrain completely). The part of the human frame most affected by such tensions is the diaphragm and its organs and the effect is that the nerves responding to the forebrain's messages tense the muscles to withstand shock.

It is precisely for that reason that fear, worry and anxiety—apprehension in general—is the most common cause of indigestion inasmuch as the muscles of the stomach, bowels etc. are kept tense when they should be relaxed to cope with the process of digestion (which is largely a muscular affair). Hence, modern doctors most frequently alleviate dyspepsia by means of drugs designed to calm the forebrain.

If you doubt that digestion can be affected by mental disturbance, try the effect of eating when you are in a temper or are badly worried. There is an authentic case on medical files of a nursing mother who unintentionally poisoned her baby as a result of breast-feeding it after she had had a violent quarrel with a woman she hated. She poisoned her own milk.

Truth Of Adage

An old adage says, "What a man believes, that he is". It would be truer to say that what a man believes, whether as a result of love and confidence or as a result of hate and fear (for fear implies hatred of what is feared) that he will BECOME.

So we are truly masters of our fate and captains of our souls. The confident, healthy-minded and open-hearted person suffers least from the ills that beset humanity, whereas the superstitious, the fearful and those who are intent always on their own personal security are those who are both the most unhappy and the most unhealthy.

By faith you can move mountains; but by faith of a different kind you can also cause these mountains to crush you. Every person who indulges in the hatreds and fears of Evil is himself practising Black Magic—only he is its victim as well as its practitioner.

Literary Quiz

1. C. L. Dodgson is the real name of—
(a) George Eliot; (b) Jonathan Swift; (c) Lewis Carroll.
2. Which poet described Venice as "the eldest child of Liberty"?
(a) Wordsworth; (b) Tennyson; (c) Milton.
3. Who is the author of "The Sorrows of Werther"?
(a) Wilde; (b) Goethe; (c) Sheridan.
4. What is the relationship between Sebastian and Viola, the well-known characters in Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night"?
(a) Father and daughter; (b) Brother and sister; (c) Husband and wife!
5. If you wanted to read satire which of the following books would you select?
(a) "Ivanhoe"; (b) "Treasure Island"; (c) "Gulliver's Travels".
6. "Mr. MacChoakumchild" is a character in Dickens's "Hard Times". Who was he?
(a) A schoolmaster; (b) A doctor; (c) A grocer.

ANSWERS.

1. (c); 2. (a); 3. (b); 4. (b); 5. (c); 6. (a).

WORLD OF TOMORROW

Unbreakable Cups And Saucers

The days seem to be drawing to a close when house-wives feared for the safety of cups and saucers. Even plastic crockery is often fragile, but now all kinds of tableware are made from Polythene, which experts describe as the ideal unbreakable material.

Polythene is so elastic that cups and saucers can be dropped with impunity. The handles cannot come off, nor will expansion crack them.

Polythene has other advantages over other plastics. It will not stain, even if you let a cigarette burn out on your saucer. The manufacturers declare that children can safely be allowed to play with Polythene crockery.

*

New Type Of Radio Valve

A new type of radio valve is being produced new in British factories which might be considered as an all-stage valve, conforming to the requirements of interchangeability, greater uniformity of performance and the possibility of continuous production.

The object has been reached by devising a screened beam tetrode (four-electrode valve), the structure of which was split in two halves along the cathode axis. In this way, a double tetrode was obtained with substantially the same amount of material as if it had not been split. Not only production costs have been cut in this way, but the new valve also occupies only a small-volume bulb.

*

Chemical Anti-Lubricant For Textiles

Yarns now produced in experimental British workshops, using colloidal silica, provide materials of increased strength, or alternatively in larger measure, without the use of more raw material. The new process promises to increase output from the mills by 10 per cent. without detriment to quality.

Experiments begun during World War II when British scientists were endeavouring to develop substitutes for olive oil, a scarce material, yet essential to textile manufacture. Olive oil plays an important part in woollen manufacture, partly as lubricant and partly as anti-lubricant. It serves to lubricate the fibres and to render them more plastic and consequently more workable, and to hold the fibrous mass together. If wool and cotton are blended together, the wool must be oiled first. Olive oil is the best for that purpose.

Olive oil is also used in olive soda soap which is one of the best anti-lubricants used in the preparation of wool fabrics for scouring of raw wool to remove wool grease, scouring the yarns and cloth after oiling, and also in fulling and milling. Anti-lubricants are also needed for cleansing rayon, silk, and cotton before and after dyeing, in the dye bath and in printing. Bowls, for backwashing of wool to eliminate concealed impurities not removed by scouring, also contain olive soap.

Searching for olive oil substitutes, the British Chemical Industry has been experimenting with a colloidal dispersion of silica in water as an anti-lubricant, which promises to meet the most stringent demands of the spinning industry. As the silica particles are being produced from ordinary sand, there is no shortage of the base material. Mill trials under actual operating conditions have proved that the new anti-lubricant, when applied to cotton, wool, and man-made fibres, can achieve some remarkable production effects.

The Duke Of Gloucester In Karachi



H. R. H. the Duke of Gloucester arrived in Karachi from London the other day on his way to Colombo to inaugurate the Independence of Ceylon. Photo shows (from l to r): Mons. Mehdi Farobar, Iranian Ambassador in Pakistan, Mr. Ghulam Mohammad, Finance Minister, Govt. of Pakistan, H. R. H. the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester at the Governor-General's House, Karachi.

FALCONRY: The Ancient Sport Of Kings

A dark-eyed Falcon, almost terrifying in his looks and demeanour, stirred within me, when he came into my possession as a wild bird, spirit of 'divine discontent.'

To escape from the waste-land of the spirit that usually accompanies such a state of mind, I decided to emulate the ancients in their sport called Falconry, known to kings and plebeians alike in ancient days, and vestiges of which still exist in many parts of the world. I would train him up and employ him in the chase, the sport with which China was acquainted, as was Japan, in the eras before Christ.

Our ancestors in Hindustan, in the same periods or earlier, had employed these birds of the lure in the chase. As for Europe Pliny and Aristotle have supplied in their writings the oldest records. In all these countries the falcons and hawks, of their various species and origins, were allotted to degrees and orders befitting the station in life of their owners. Emperor Asoka, for instance, in conformity with his rank, employed the Eagle and Vulture; to members of his family were allotted, as befitting royalty the jersfalcons; to courtiers the peregrine; to merchants and yeomen the goshawk; to priests the sparrowhawk; and to servants the useless kestrel.

Training Of Garud

The pleasure that all the ancients derived from this sport, I felt, should be possible for me, and the vision that floated then before my eyes, of the hawk bringing me his prey in due course, through my incessant striving to teach him to do so, made me feel that that was the moment of achievement I should crave for—yes, and having achieved my aim, that I should want that moment, in Goethean phrase, so beautiful, to stand still for ever.

And so, day after day, I observed the temper, the disposition and the constitution of my hawk, Garud. Extreme patience, gentleness and care were expended, for slovenly training would have necessitated starving and low condition and weakness would have been the result. But now Garud knows me as his master, recognises me when I approach him and follows me with precision from up in the empyrean of heavens when I am in the field flushing his prey from the ground, for his vision is sharp, his judgment and keenness are sure. Garud, in short, kindled and has maintained

in me all the finer instincts of man that conform to the description of him as a noble animal, even splendid in ashes, pompous in the grave.

First Garud was furnished with a ruffier hood with plume on his head, and he also had jesses round his legs swivel, leash and bell. I carried him about on my hand, often late into the night, every day, constantly stroking him with a bird's feather. I used a whistle constantly which he learnt to associate with feeding, so that to the tune of my whistle when a piece of beef-steak was drawn over his feet he would gripe with his talons and bend down to feel for food. By taking Garud on my arm in dimly lighted streets amid the noises of passers-by, unhooding and hooding alternately without frightening him, he also got accustomed to strangers and to feeding in their presence.

The Lure

Then came the moment for me to acquaint Garud to his 'lure.' Kneeling down with Garud on my fist and gently unhooding him, I cast a lure, a dead pigeon, about two or three feet in front of him. As I call out to him, down he jumps to the lure and pecks at it but before the meal is over I lure him back to my hand by tempting him with a piece of meat. This treatment was to check him from any inclination later to carry away his prey. A long string or creance is now attached to the leash on his feet, and while my assistant unhoods him I stand ten yards away, shouting and casting the lure. By progressively increasing this distance Garud learnt, day after day to fly without hesitation and at liberty from any distance, even a thousand yards.

The time had now come for Garud to stoop at the lure. Instead of allowing Garud to seize upon the lure as it came up, I would now snatch the lure away and let Garud pass by it and miss it. By repeating this process Garud learnt to stoop backwards and forwards in pursuit of the lure. Next I had his quarry, herons and magpies which were what I wanted him to chase for me for the tremendous sport such pursuits entailed. A heron was given to Garud first from my hand, then another was released close to him and a third at a considerable distance. When I found Garud profoundly excited and keen on the herons, he was slowly flown at wild

birds, in his first exercises care being taken that every possible advantage (such as wind, the position of the quarry with regard to the surrounding country, etc.) was provided in order to make the chase simple.

Having satisfied myself about the capability of my Falcon, we now go into the open country for a day of sport with Garud.

Hot Pursuit

A heron is sighted winging his way at a height in the sky over an open tract of country free from water. Garud is unleashed and leaves my arm and swirls into the air after the quarry. The heron's concave wings and proportionately light body and the air-cells in his bones raise him with astonishing rapidity into the higher regions of the sky more perpendicularly than Garud is able to follow it at first. Garud makes very large circles or rings and thanks to his weight, strength and power of flying travels at a high rate of speed, thus very soon rising above the heron.

Keenly watchful of me on the ground he regulates his flight to accord with my movements down below. Then comes the attack while my shouting rends the air. Stooping with enormous force he comes down on the heron but by his cunning manoeuvre in flight the heron has evaded the blow. But undaunted by the failure Garud is in hot pursuit again with seemingly added zest. Another stoop this time and he has seized the heron aloft, binds to him and both come down together, for the heron, like all herons, has no power or inclination to fight a falcon in the air.

Next I employ Magpies as quarry for my hawk. On a wide open field where magpies are wont to be found, (and such fields have enough shelters for the magpies to take cover from their foes), they are so cautious that they would not let themselves be seen in the open sky to fall a prey to passing hawks. The magpie lacks power of wing which its opponents usually have but makes up for it by its cunning and shiftiness. But driven from one shelter to another by my shouts, stooped at every instant by my watchful hawk overhead when the magpie shows itself ever so little away from cover, his egg-stealing days are soon brought to an end by a fatal stroke, but not before the field had been

By A. T. Mathew

M. A. (Cantab)

"Judgement, resourcefulness, tenacity of purpose, and, above all, the lesson to be ever striving—these are what Garud has taught me in my sport with him.

As I contemplate the majesty of his flight in the heavens I glory in my successful direction of him to an achievement."

pretty well exhausted by running and shouting.

Garud having had his training at first in open country where it is comparatively easy for him to chase the magpie will now kill the magpie even in very enclosed country. Magpie hawking affords excellent exercise, not only for me who run to 'serve' my hawk but for my hawk also. He gets a great deal of flying and learns to hunt in company with men.

Capital Sport

Where the country is tolerably open, woodcocks afford capital sport. Something in the masterly flight of the cocks goads the hawks to supreme action. The laziest and most useless hawks—even those that in their lethargy would hardly follow a slow pigeon—would do their best at woodcock and if the sport is continued will improve in their style of flying. The spirit and dash of my hawk are thus exemplified before my eyes as I watch him from the ground, and his anxiety not to be outdone by "mere birds" is an incentive to me when I am alone in my study contemplating failure confronting me in my normal avocations!

The perfection to which my hawk has achieved his strength and usefulness passes understanding. Unmolested—and scarcely noticed except perhaps by others of my calling or tastes—I carry my hawk day and night in the crowded bazaars till he has become perfectly indifferent to men, horses, dogs, carriages and in fact is as tame as any domestic animal. This useful bird from whom so much work and delectation is expected in the field has been kept in perfect health by careful feeding. No bad or tainted meat is ever served him. Tearing at wings and heads and necks of game and poultry has been good exercise for him.

Judgement, resourcefulness, tenacity of purpose, and above all, the lesson to be ever striving, these are what Garud has taught me in my sport with him. If any hobby should impart something of these qualities that go to build up a sound mind, then my association with Garud has been immensely worthwhile for me.

As I contemplate the majesty of his flight in the heavens, and see the purpose behind his attack of the quarry, I glory, almost self-complacently, in my successful direction of him to an achievement. Taking a lesson from my sport into the duller business of life, Garud is for ever a symbol to me inciting me to be ever soaring, ever aspiring.

Vivien Leigh As "Anna Karenina"



There were many noted personalities attending the world premiere of the film "Anna Karenina" at the Leicester Square Theatre—and not least of these was the star of the film charming Vivien Leigh and her equally famous husband Sir Laurence Olivier who are seen here on arrival. The film is produced by Sir Alexander Korda at a cost of £700,000.

Do You Believe In God?

Men and women in all walks of life in Britain recently asked by the Gallup Poll organisation to give their views about their belief in God and about life after death.

A representative cross-section was asked:

"Which of these statements comes nearest to your belief?"

	% making this choice
There is a personal God	45
There is some sort of spirit or vital force which controls life	39
I am not sure that there is any sort of God or life force	16
	100%

Men are less likely than women to believe in a personal God.

Fifty-three per cent of the women made this choice, compared with only 33 per cent. of the men.

Fifty-two per cent. of the people over fifty believed that there was a personal God, compared with 41 per cent. under fifty.

Social status seemed to make no difference in the proportion believing that there was a personal God, but the proportion believing that there is some sort of spirit or vital force fell from 45 per cent. among the well-to-do to 32 per cent. among the poorest people. Of the latter group 21 per cent. were undecided.

The next question put to these same men and women was:

"Do you believe in any form of

Gallup Poll On The Faith Of British Men And Women

life after death?

Their replies were, in percentages:

49 said "Yes."
27 said "No."
24 said "Don't know."

One in five of the women said they did not believe in life after death. Among the men the proportion was one in three.

Age seemed to make little difference, but the proportion among the poorer people saying that they believed in life after death was 10 per cent. lower than among the well-

to-do.

The 49 per cent. saying that they believed in life after death were then asked:

"What form do you think it takes?"

Twenty-one per cent. said that the existence in the after-world is entirely spiritual. "Our spirit continuing to live on." Typical of this viewpoint was the reply of an East Anglian man, who said: "Life is not changed by death, because the body is not necessary."

Gallup Poll questioners in nine other countries also tried to discover the beliefs of the peoples there. The same

questions were not asked as in Britain and comparisons, therefore, cannot be made. Here are the results in summary form:

"DO YOU BELIEVE IN GOD?"

	Yes	No	Don't know
France	66	20	14
Norway	84	7	9
Sweden	80	8	12
Denmark	80	9	11
Finland	83	5	12
Holland	80	14	6
Canada	95	2	3
U.S.A.	94	3	3
Czechoslovakia	77	15	8

"IN LIFE AFTER DEATH?"

	Yes	No	Don't know
France	58	22	20
Norway	71	15	14
Sweden	49	17	34
Denmark	55	27	18
Finland	69	11	20
Holland	68	26	6
Canada	78	9	13
U.S.A.	62	13	25
Czechoslovakia	52	27	21

Seven per cent. said that the after-life consists of Heaven and hell and that the spirit goes to one or the other, according to the life led on this earth. "Good people go to Heaven, bad to hell," was the comment of a Welsh farm labourer.

Three per cent. believed in some form of reincarnation, while another 3 per cent. believed that our existence will be similar to our life on earth and we will meet again those we have known before. "We shall do whatever we like doing most of," said a West Country farmer.

Two per cent. made miscellaneous, unclassifiable replies. A Lancashire detective, for instance, thought that in the afterlife we would have "a spiritual influence over the living."

Thirteen per cent. said that they had no definite idea.

How far did the religious affiliation of the person questioned affect the replies given to the interviewers?

There did not seem to be any consistent relationship. Twelve per cent. of those saying that they belonged to no religious denomination—9 per cent. of those interviewed—said that they believed in a personal God and the same proportion said that they believed in a life after death.

Among each religious group there was a small minority saying that they were not sure whether any kind of God existed or that there was any form of life after death.

People of nine countries were asked "Do you believe in God?"

The Uncertainty Of European Travel

By WALTER T. RIDDER

STOCKHOLM.

Travelling in Europe these days is not an unmixed delight. Often, you just place yourself at the mercies of train, boat or plane and hope for the best—for example, that you will arrive within three or four days of when you were told you would reach your destination.

It would seem to be a relatively simple matter to progress from England to Sweden, but at times it can become disturbingly complex. Take the odyssey of this correspondent, for instance. Some three weeks before his scheduled departure from London, he inquired for boat reservations from Tilbury to Gothenburg. "Impossible," he was told, "sold out. No use even placing your name on the waiting list." That seemed to be that.

Airplane reservations were subsequently accomplished, but not without some difficulty, a strike on the Swedish airlines overcrowding other airline on the Stockholm line.

Finally came the day of departure. We did get into the plane, and the pilot did make a tentative run toward Scandinavia, but the plane's wheels had hardly left the ground before we were back at London's Northolt Airport. Weather, we were told, was uncertain, and if we'd just wait a little while further information would be forthcoming. Airlines over here have just about the same idea of "a little while" as they do in the U.S., and a good part of the day was spent waiting for "further information" which, when it came, brought the sad tidings of a flight postponement for 24 hours.

The same passenger group trooped out to the airline terminal the next day, only to discover another 24-hour postponement, and no encouragement that the plane would ever leave London.

Meanwhile, this reporter sought other means of transportation to Sweden and at the last moment managed to wangle a cabin on the very ship for which his three-week earlier request had been denied.

The S. S. Suecia of the Swedish Lloyd makes the run between Tilbury, on the Thames Estuary, and Gothenburg, in about 36 hours. Depending on the temper of the

North Sea and the sturdiness of the passenger, the trip can be one of unmitigated delight—or it can be a miserable venture into the depths of human discomfort.

It doesn't take long to discover you are on technically Swedish soil. The boat sails about 7 o'clock in the evening; at 7-15 rings the dinner gong, and at 7-16 commences the pleasant task of making up for all the eating you didn't do in severely rationed Great Britain.

PARADISE OF GOURMETS

Ah, smorgasbord! white bread! butter! Good heavy beer! schnaps! With an almost audible shriek of mental delight the diners settle down to their tables and let fly. As the boat sails smoothly down the Thames the passengers fill themselves with the uncounted smorgasbord courses, the entrees, the potatoes, the vegetables, the sweets, the delicious Swedish coffee and all the other edibles which give promise of the things to come in Stockholm. The rest of Europe may be having food troubles, but one glance at the S.S. Suecia's groaning board reveals that Sweden is still the gourmets' European paradise.

So filled was the ship's passenger list and so hungry the tourists that two sittings were necessary to handle the eager diners.

Alas, such was not the case the next day. By noon, the North Sea had exacted its heavy toll. The wind ripped through the rigging, the waves tossed the 4,000-ton ship lightly from crest to crest, and sickening dives into the troughs made concentration on food not only difficult but undesirable.

The dining-room steward sorrowfully announced cancellation of the second sitting due to an understandable lack of public demand. He might just as well have cancelled the first sitting too. Twenty hardy souls braved the rigours of a Swedish lunch. Scattered in profusion about the Smorgasbord table were so many courses as to make one ill at the best of times; the mere sight of so much food was too much for the North Sea's victims. Of the 20 who started, only seven survived the noon meal, the others having excused themselves hurriedly to be alone in their miseries.

(NANA)

The First European To Visit India Was—A Russian!

By I. Osipov

A number of monographs have recently been published in the USSR on famous Russian seamen and travellers who have helped to develop the science of geography.

Amongst the famous explorers a place of honour belongs to Afanasy Nikitin who made a journey to India twenty-three years before Vasco da Gama's voyage. This outstanding event only became known to scholars three and a half centuries after Nikitin's death.

The Russian historian Karamzin discovered in one of the old Russian Chronicles (the Sofia Chronicle) a description of Afanasy Nikitin's voyage. This was at the end of the 15th century and Nikitin's journey took place in the middle of the 15th century.

In 1466 two small vessels set out from Tver (now Kalinin, 150 kilometre north of Moscow) on a voyage down the Volga. The expedition was headed by the Tver merchant Afanasy Nikitin. His vessels sped safely downstream to Astrakhan. Here they were attacked by the Tatars. Part of the fleet of vessels continued their way across the Caspian Sea, but the other part (it included the ships of a Russian embassy headed by Vassily Panin) was seized by the Tatars. Here another misfortune awaited them. The vessels were driven apart by a violent storm and one of them was cast ashore where the whole crew was seized by the mountaineers. One of the embassy ships reached Derbent where Afanasy Nikitin landed with the ambassador.

Extraordinary Adventures

The merchant of Tver had lost all his possessions and resolved to set out eastwards in search of further fortunes. Then began a long journey filled with extraordinary adventures; the journey eventually led Nikitin to India.

Throughout the whole of his travels, which lasted six years, the bold and inquisitive merchant kept notes of what he saw. Afanasy Nikitin's diary reproduced in the Sofia Chronicle, enables us to follow the route taken by the first European to reach India.

He crossed Persia from North to South and reached the coast of Persian Gulf. Alluring tales of a wonderful country where "diamonds grow in mountains of stone", tales

of India, a country unknown to Europeans, encouraged Nikitin to set out on a risky voyage. He journeyed across the ocean on a small schooner and reached the shores of India in safety and the Russian traveller set eyes on the country of which Europeans had no reliable information.

The first European had set foot in the mysterious land of India.

The foreign merchant was given a hearty reception and, says the diary, was treated handsomely. Nikitin was an object of interest to all. "Wherever I go," he wrote, "I am followed by a crowd of people astonished at the sight of a white man."

The traveller was extremely observant and his notes are distinguished by the great variety of his impressions. He travelled the country, visiting remote villages and big cities.

Advanced Views

Some of Nikitin's notes give us an idea of his philosophy and show that he was, for his time, a man of advanced views. The Russian 15th century traveller speaks disapprovingly of the social structure of India in his time. "The whole of Hindustan," he wrote, "is ruled by a 20-year old Sultan. He has three hundred thousand warriors. The people of India, his subjects, are numerous but poor, especially in the villages. The Khorsan nobles, however, are rich."

In 1471, Nikitin set out on the journey home. Again he entrusted his fate to a frail boat in which he had to cross the Indian Ocean. The tiny schooner was caught in a storm and almost foundered. It took Nikitin a whole month to sail from the shores of India to the African coast. From here Nikitin journeyed farther west.

At last the Russian traveller reached the shores of Crimea. The great privations of the long journey had sapped his strength. Nikitin died before he got back to his native town of Tver but handed his notes to one of his companions.

The world learned of Afanasy Nikitin's journey three and a half centuries after his death. He has gone down into history as the first European to reach the shores of India.

Our Delhi Letter

From Our Own Correspondent

Plans To Prevent Misuse Of National Flag

The Economy Committee, Fisheries and India's Flag are the mixed bag of news for the week.

The Seth Kasturbhai Lalbhai Economy Committee has started functioning. It has asked the various ministries to furnish it with a comparative statement of their pre-war, pre-partition and post-partition strength. The Railway Board claims that it is a law by itself and its problems are already subject of an enquiry by the Pandit Hordaynath Kunzru Committee.

The lobbies have provided two tips for the Economy Committee, if it means business. Firstly, the Committee should study the functions of each Ministry, as laid down in the Government of India Act. The Committee will find that in many cases, and particularly in the Ministries of Agriculture, Education, Health and Labour, functions undertaken are far in excess of those laid down by the Constitution. The issue is that of Provincial Autonomy. The Government of India did curtail a number of powers and functions of the Provincial Government to fight the war.

The vested interests created by the war, however, are making all out effort to retain those war-time functions by the Central Government, although the legal sanction behind those functions has long been reverted back to the Provinces. The continuation of the Grow More Food Campaign, the Overseas Scholarships Scheme, the Central Nursing College and the Employment Exchanges are a few examples of this encroachment on the Provincial domain by the Centre. Either it is by deliberate design or ignorance, but the members of the Dominion Parliament daily urge for ever increasing interference of the Centre in Provincial subjects. The Government of India should either take over the entire administration of India and abolish Provincial administrations altogether or should respect the Constitution, by keeping within the sphere allocated to the Centre. But so long as the Provincial Autonomy provisions continue in the Constitution, it is unconstitutional and uneconomical to impinge on the Provincial sphere. It is a sort of vote of no confidence in the Provincial Ministries. The Economy Committee therefore can effect economies by

abolishing all activities of the Government of India, which encroach on the Provincial field.

A Practical Tip

The second tip for the Economy Committee is a practical tip. The members of the Committee should visit the various office rooms at 10-30 A. M. to see for themselves the number of absentees from work. The members could call for the Attendance Register, say at 10-30 and compel the late comers to sign it in their presence. The members will find that a large number of ministerial staff do not reach their offices before 11-0 A. M. and some take the precaution of signing their attendance on the previous evening. The Committee, thereafter should visit the tiffin rooms in the Secretariat at 12-0.

The members will generally find these rooms absolutely packed up. The members, thereafter should watch the grass lawns round about the Secretariat during lunch interval. They will find that the ministerial staff is having its "well earned" rest for one full hour. Lastly, the members of the Committee should watch the procession on cycles passing through Parliament Street, Queensway, Hastings Road and Shahjahan Road. The procession starts from 4-30 onwards. In between, the members of the Committee will find the members of the hard worked ministerial staff strolling in the corridors or dozing in their seats in the office rooms.

The general view here is that hardly any member of the Ministerial staff works more than three hours a day. "Prima facie", there are more clerks in the Secretariat than are required. The Committee can thus easily find out the number of surplus manpower in the Secretariat in order to reduce it to a level consistent with the work available for everyone. Unless the Committee makes its recommendations without favour or fear of a minister or ministers, it will never be able to do justice to its terms of reference or to the Taxpayer. Inflation is bad and much more so inside the Secretariat of the Government of India.

There is a third aspect of this problem. There is a growing tendency in the Government of India employees to manoeuvring for financial positions by indirect methods. A case will illustrate the point. Rai Bahadur A. N. Khosla was appointed consulting Irrigation Engineer with the Government of India some three years ago. Now he has been made an additional Secretary. This means additional burden to the taxpayer. From top to the base, many are constantly busy, in reducing their work and increasing their emoluments, while professing love for Mother India. The real truth is that very few, indeed, have actually realised that the country belongs to them, that India is a really poor country and that the cost of administration should be as low as possible.

Questions And Answers

Following closely in the footsteps of his predecessor, the Agriculture Minister, Sri Jairamdas Daulatram, has been reading to the Dominion Parliament the answers to interpellations written for him by his Department. And while the Maulana Sahib, Abul Kalam Azad dodges the supplementaries by announcing that "the matter is under consideration or will be considered by the Government".

"Government", the Agriculture Minister wants 'notice'. Carefully worded answers are accompanied by statements, which are laid on the table of the house and which few members read and hardly anyone studies. A few of these answers related to fisheries, giving in some detail the good work already done by his Department. And while the Fisheries Adviser, Doctor Beni Pershad has been building up and strengthening his Department, the British Colonial Office has actually done the job. It has located a eight-mile long shoal in the Indian Ocean. Here is the account.

"What may prove to be the World's greatest source of fish hitherto untapped has just been discovered by fishery experts from Britain. Working night and day in tropical heat, they have been setting up a new research station at Aden. The party, headed

by the Fisheries Adviser to the Colonial Office, Mr. Hicking, left Britain last month and already their work has met with a spectacular reward. Observations from the air have been continuously carried out over the deep waters of the Indian Ocean. While flying over the Gulf of Aden an unusually thick shoal was sighted. It proved to be eighteen time long and was composed of sardines. Samples taken were of unusually good flavour. A new kind of fish, tasting rather like salmon, has been found. It is expected that this new source of fish supplies will help to lessen the fear of famine in Pakistan and India. Speaking recently, Colonel Rees-Williams, Parliamentary under-secretary for the Colonies, said: If all goes well we shall be able to send big quantities of dried fish to the people of Pakistan and India. That will help to relieve the food shortage in a big section of the world. Big deep sea fishing vessels are now being built for another expedition which is to explore the seas around Mauritius." The Government of India will be able to do a great deal indeed, if there were less talk and more work, particularly, by the Ministries of Agriculture, Health and Works, Power and Mines.

Misuse Of Flag

The Chronicle was the only paper which drew the attention of the authorities to the thoroughly improper use of India's Flag at present. The following account of a Departmental meeting, held here recently, will therefore be read with interest.

Prevention of indiscriminate use of the National Flag in private residence and car bonnets and in trade advertisements was suggested at a recent meeting of representatives of different Ministries including Defence, Home and Commerce and a representative of the Constituent Assembly. Their recommendations are under the Government of India's consideration and a decision is expected shortly.

The meeting favoured legislation to prohibit the use of the flag in trade advertisement but held that misuse of the flag by members of the general public should be tackled not by legislation but by means of education aimed at spreading of a general sense of the sanctity of the

national symbol and of the need to use it sparingly.

The meeting proposed that the flying of the flag should be restricted to officials of State such as the President of the Constituent Assembly, India's diplomatic representatives abroad and representatives of the Government of India in Indian States.

It was agreed at the meeting that whoever is allowed to fly the flag on their residences may fly the flag on their car bonnets. Public buildings may fly the flag only on occasions of public rejoicing, and on such specific occasions as the King's Birthday and the Indian Independence Day. The meeting favoured the idea that Indian States may be permitted to continue the present practice of flying the National Flag side by side with the State flag.

Flags For Services

An interesting point considered by the meeting was whether India should emulate the example of the South African Union and adopt a distinctive National Flag for her Navy and merchant ships or follow the practice of other Dominions of using the Red Ensign. The Naval Headquarters representative suggested that the present ties be retained. Some of the companies using merchant vessels asked for a break with the existing practice and for the adoption of the National Flag for merchant ships. This, however, it was explained, would involve amendment of the Merchant Shipping Act to permit the use of a flag other than the Red Ensign.

It was eventually agreed that the example of South Africa with suitable adaptations by the use of the National Flag and the Asoka Wheel would be a desirable compromise, which would serve both the immediate and long-term purposes.

As regards the Army, it was agreed that an adaptation of the flag was unnecessary and that the flag of the Staff Officer could be used by the Commander-in-Chief with the superimposition of the Asoka Wheel and crossed swords thereon. Staff Officers could use a different design of the flag.

No important change was considered necessary for the Air Force.

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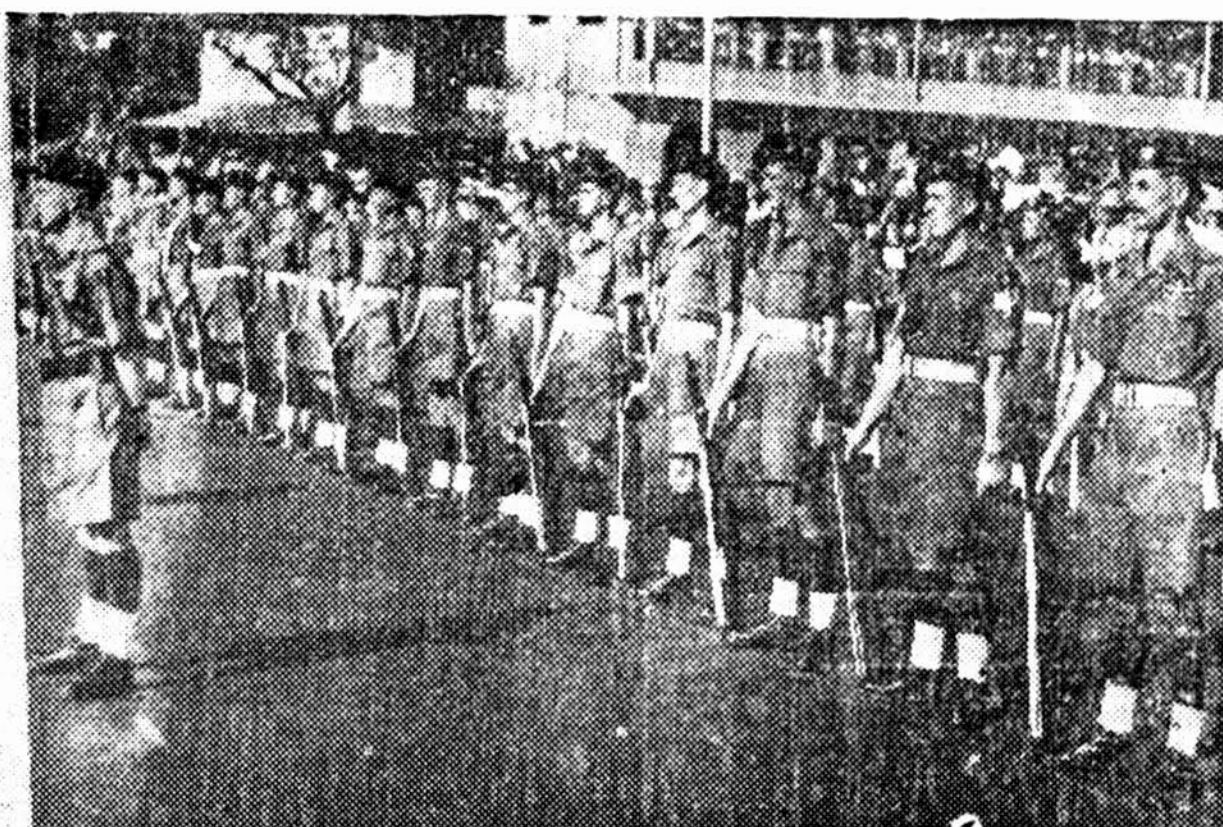
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AGENTS:—
ORIENT DRUG AGENCY,
Princess Street, Bombay 2.

THE MAN MUST BE STUPID

He suffered from Typhoid, and was about to die. Thank God, he recovered but like a skeleton, he had lost strength and weight. The friend said, "Did it ever occur to you to take a bottle of Vinkola?"

The Last Of The White Brigades



The Somerset Light Infantry, the last British unit left Indian shores, on Saturday morning after an imposing ceremony held at the Gateway. Picture on the right shows Governor Sir Maharaj Singh and G.O.C. Bombay Area Major General Webster taking the salute.

Last British Battalion Leaves India

COLOURFUL PAGEANT AT APOLLO BUNDER

Bombay Saturday
In an atmosphere of unusual pomp and pageantry, and appropriate ceremonial, the last of the British battalions in India, the 1st Battalion, the Somerset Light Infantry, bade farewell to India, and left its shores, about 10 o'clock this morning.

There was a big gathering of Bombay's citizens at Apollo Bunder this morning, to watch the departure of the last of the British troops on Indian soil. The order of the ceremony was as follows: At 9 sharp Guards of Honour from the R.I.N. and the Indian Army with their colours marched on to parade. At 9.28 the Governor of Bombay, accompanied by Rani Maharaj Singh arrived. Two minutes later the Guard of Honour from the 1st Battalion, the Somerset Light Infantry (Prince Alberts) with their colours marched on to parade and were received with a Colour Salute by the Indian Guards of Honour. Then His Excellency delivered the Farewell Address, and Major-General L. G. Whistler, G.O.C., British Forces in India, replied.

On behalf of the soldiers of Bombay Area a national flag, a silver replica of the Gateway and a painting were presented to the departing regiment by the G.O.C. of Bombay Area. The presentation of the flag of the Indian Union to the Senior Sister of the Q.A.I.M.N.S., by Rani Maharaj Singh, the giving of a "Royal Salute" (God Save the King) by Indian Guards of Honour, and the Somerset Light Infantry, reply with a "Royal Salute", (Vande Mataram) were other impressive features.

The ceremony ended with the Somerset Light Infantry "trooping the colours" through the gateway and embarking on launches for H.T. "Empress of Australia."

H.E. Sir Maharaj Singh in his farewell address to the departing British troops, characterised the occasion as memorable, for, whereas the first British troops landed in India, nearly 200 years ago, today their last vestiges were leaving our shores.

Sir Maharaj said "Yours is a great country with a great history and fine traditions. You have excelled in many fields, but your parliamentary system of democratic Government is the envy of the world."

The Governor recalled how he had spent the best years of his life in U.P. and the many good friendships he had formed there.

"You know about the gallantry of our soldiers and their gentlemanliness, our soldiers know of your fine discipline, high sense of duty and patriotism." He added that the comradeship between Indian and British soldiers had become stronger on account of many a battle jointly fought against militant fascism.

In wishing the battalion farewell and godspeed, His Excellency expressed the earnest hope that the friendship between England and India

would endure for all time and that the two countries might be enabled to play their parts honourably in the preservation of world peace.

Major General Whistler in his reply said that the British soldiers in India had very real affection for the peoples of this country—an affection passed on to them by their fathers and forefathers. Considering this aspect, the present was a sad moment.

Referring to the freedom of India since August 15, the General said, "The British soldier here has played not an unworthy part in the transfer of power. We are glad of a duty well done. We are happy to go with a feeling that a task is well done. I wish the people of India good fortune and Godspeed."

In a special message to the soldiers of India the General said: "You have been our comrades in many battles which we fought side by side in two wars, for the preservation of what is right. We jointly defended India's frontiers we have been proud of you in battles. We are proud of you in peace. We will not forget what you have done and will be proud to have you again if the need arise."

The C.O. of the departing battalion wished India "au revoir and not goodbye", and feelingly added that though the British troops would never again meet Indian soldiers in Indian soil, in the same way as of old, he

MORARJI CONDEMNS ACTS OF GOONDAISM

Appeals To People To Co-operate With Govt.

SANGLI, Feb. 26 (A.P.I.)—"It is our duty to preserve our independence we must assure all citizens of safety and security of their life and property in the country. It is this gospel, which our great angel of peace, Mahatma Gandhi, taught to the country and to the world," said Mr. Morarji Desai, Home and Revenue Minister, Government of Bombay, addressing a large gathering here this afternoon.

Mr. Desai condemned the perpetration of acts of arson, looting and rioting and observed that such acts could not be associated with the respect shown to the departed leader. Mahatma Gandhi was never in favour of retaliation or revenge and he dreamt of swaraj where the life and property of every citizen was safe and secure.

The Home Minister felt it was unfortunate that they had lost their great leader at a time when freedom was secured after about 125 years of slavery. He condemned the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi and the acts of violence that followed in his name in some parts of the province.

Mr. Desai deplored that mill should have been burnt and a number of workers were rendered jobless. The loss was both social and national and the burning of foodgrains was equally to be condemned. The Minister exhorted the people to co-operate with the Government in their investigation of the whole affair and help them in bringing wrongdoers to book.

wished them God speed and good fortune. He concluded with a "Jai Hind."

Messages from H. E. Earl Mountbatten Governor-General and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister, were read out by the Governor of Bombay.

Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister of Bombay and some Cabinet colleagues were also present.



A miniature replica of the "Gateway of India" being presented by Major General Webster to the Commanding Officer of the 1st Battalion of the Somerset Light Infantry.

Beaverbrook's Blacklists

LONDON, Feb. 28 (IPA) : Mr. Michael Foot M. P. giving evidence before the Press Commission declared that blacklisting by Lord Beaverbrook of famous Negro singer Mr. Paul Robeson for political reasons resulted in banning of any review of his film "Proud Valley" in "Daily Express" and "Evening Standard". Mr. Michael Foot also revealed that together with Mr. Robeson, Lord Beaverbrook had blacklisted the author-actor Mr. Noel Coward, Emperor Haile Selassie, the American Congresswoman Clare Booth Luce, and Sir Thomas Beecham and others.

Mr. Michael Foot was Editor of "Evening Standard" for two years and since then has been the Editor of "Daily Herald". He told the Press Commission that he left the "Evening Standard" because the strain caused by the directives issued by Lord Beaverbrook became too great.

RUSSIANS DAMAGING AUSTRIAN ECONOMY

Britain's Charge Against Soviet Union

VIENNA, Feb. 27 (Reuters) : Britain accused the Russians in the Allied Control Council here today of not wishing to reveal the extent of the property they removed from Austria as war booty.

Making the allegation, Lieut-General Alexander Galloway, British High Commissioner, spoke of damaging the over-strained Austrian economy.

The Soviet Delegate refused to join in discussion of a British proposal that the Allied Commanders should furnish the Austrian Government before March 15 with a full and final list of properties in their own zones which would be disposed of as war booty.

FOLLOWED IN FOOTSTEPS OF "THE GREAT"

NEW DELHI, Feb. 25, (UPD) : Shrimati Navajbai J. Mehta, a Parsi lady, died in Delhi on February 22 as a sequel to the fast undertaken by way of atonement for Mahatma Gandhi's assassination.

This lady, it is learnt, was an ardent disciple of Gandhi and had come to Delhi from Bombay to attend Gandhi's funeral at Raj Ghat. Thereafter she went with the Asthi Special to Allahabad. On her return from Allahabad she decided to undertake fast and die in Delhi where Gandhi lost his life. She was admitted to hospital for treatment, but she refused any medical aid and ultimately died. In her possession were found a small quantity of ashes, presumably Gandhi's and a small bottle containing water of the Jumma. She was buried in the Parsi cemetery in New Delhi.

SIND CONGRESS SECY. ARRESTED

KARACHI, Feb. 27, (API) : Mr. G. Vazirani, General Secretary of the Sind Provincial Congress Committee, was arrested here today and taken to prison.

LONDON, Feb. 27, (Reuters) : A British Trade Protection Organisation which advised 35,000 boot and shoe repairers to violate a Government price control order was convicted by a London Magistrate today of incitement and attempted incitement to breaking the regulation.

TAXES GALORE TO MEET 27 CRORES DEFICIT

SHANMUKHAM'S PLAN FOR BATTLE OF THE GAP

Partial Relief To Big Business, But Common Man To Pay More

Higher Levy On Tea, Coffee, Cigarettes And Tobacco: Estate Duty Bill In The Offing

NEW DELHI, Feb. 28

Presenting the first annual Budget of the Dominion of India in the Dominion Parliament today, Sir Shanmukham Chetty, paid a moving tribute to the memory of Mahatma Gandhi, the Father of the Nation.

The Budget estimates for 1948-49 show a deficit of 26.85 crores at the existing level of taxation. The current year's deficit will be 6.52 crores against 24.59 crores in the interim Budget.

THE FINANCE MINISTER ANNOUNCED A NUMBER OF RELIEFS IN TAXATION AND PROPOSED HALF A DOZEN NEW TAXES. HIS SPEECH WHICH LASTED OVER TWO HOURS WAS LISTENED TO BY CROWDED GALLERIES AND A HOUSE OF MODERATE ATTENDANCE.

HE ALSO ANNOUNCED THAT GOVERNMENT WOULD INTRODUCE THE ESTATE DUTY BILL DURING THE CURRENT SESSION.

FINANCE BILL FOR SELECT COMMITTEE

NEW DELHI, Feb. 28 (A.P.I.): Mr. Shanmukham Chetty introduced a Bill in the Dominion Parliament to give effect to the finance proposals of the Central Government for the year beginning on April 1, 1948.

He announced that in view of the many proposals contained in his Finance Bill, it was his intention at the appropriate stage to move that that Bill should be examined by a select committee.

TAXATION PROPOSALS

The reliefs in taxation announced by the Finance Minister related to a lightening of tax burden on industry, a reduction in Business Profits Tax and Super Tax, tax concessions for smaller companies, exemption from tax for donations for approved purposes within certain limits and the withdrawal of excise duty on betelnuts.

The new taxation proposals cover an increase of Corporation Tax on foreign companies, an increase in import duty on motor-cars, cigars and cigarettes, a new excise duty on cigarettes and increase in excise duty on tea and coffee and on vegetable products and tyres. An export duty will be levied on oil-seeds and vegetable oils and manganese. The last item of taxation related to the raising of minimum duty on matches.

REDUCTION IN BUSINESS PROFITS TAX

The details of relief in taxation are: Reduction in Business Profits Tax—the abatement allowed at present is one lakh or six per cent of the capital employed, whichever is larger. The rate of tax is 16 and two-thirds per cent. The Finance Minister proposed in the current Budget that the abatement should be rupees two lakhs, or six per cent of the capital employed, whichever was larger, and that the rate of tax should be reduced to 10 per cent. The net result of this proposal will be a gross loss of rupees two crores. Rupee one crore will, however, be made up by the increase in income tax receipts.

REDUCTION OF SUPER TAX

In the last year's Budget the amount at which the maximum rate of tax was attracted had been reduced to rupees one-and-a-half lakhs for earned income and rupees 1.2 two lakhs for unearned income. The limit at which the maximum rate of tax will now be attracted will be raised to rupees three-and-a-half lakhs for both earned and unearned income. The rate of the tax within the slabs has also been readjusted. The changes in Super Tax would involve a loss of rupees one crore.

REDUCTION OF TAX ON UNDISTRIBUTED PROFITS

The Finance Minister proposed to secure this by reducing the tax on undistributed profits of companies by an anna. The cost of this concession was estimated at rupees two crores. This was intended to induce indus-

trialists to return more of their profits into investment.

INCENTIVE TO SMALL COMPANIES

CONCESSION TO SMALL COMPANIES: The income tax on companies with an income of Rs. 25,000 and below to be reduced to half the usual rates. This, he said, will check the danger of over-concentration in business and encourage the growth of smaller companies which will be in line with our general pattern of industrial development with its constant emphasis on the development of cottage industries and a fair distribution of industries over the various provinces. The loss of revenue on this head was rupees 12 lakhs.

EXEMPTION FOR DONATIONS TO APPROVED INSTITUTIONS

Exemption to donations to approved institutions and charities, a list of which will be prepared in consultation with the provinces, so long as the amount will not exceed five per cent of the net taxable incomes for companies and a ten per cent for individuals, subject to a maximum of rupees two-and-a-half lakhs in both cases. The loss in revenue is roughly estimated at 75 lakhs.

EXEMPTION FROM MUNICIPAL TAX ON PROPERTY

The proposal was to exempt from taxation the payment of Municipal taxes on property. This would remove an anomaly in the taxation system and cost Rs. 75 lakhs.

TAXATION OF FOREIGN COMPANIES

Corporation Tax will be raised from annas two to annas three and a rebate of one anna will be allowed to the companies which declare and distribute their dividends in India. This change was expected to bring in rupees two crores.

The net effect of the relief in income-tax and the proposed changes in the Corporation Tax was a net loss of Rs. 1.66 crores to Central Revenues.

RELIEF IN INDIRECT TAXATION

In regard to export duty on cloth and the duty on cotton yarn, the Finance Minister proposed to convert the duty into 'ad valorem' duty of 25 per cent and exempt handloom cloth and yarn. This would involve the loss of rupees four-and-a-half crores.

The excise duty on betelnuts will be withdrawn. This concession would cost Rs. 30 lakhs.

NEW EXPORT DUTIES

The first was a duty of Rs. 80 per ton on oil-seeds and Rs. 200 per ton on vegetable oil. The second duty was of Rs. 20 per ton on manganese.

ADDITIONAL IMPORT DUTIES

The duty on motor-cars will be raised from 45 per cent to 50 per cent with a preference of seven-and-a-half per cent in favour of the United Kingdom.

TAX ON CIGARETTES

The duties on cigarettes and

Budget At A Glance

	1947-48 for 7 months	1947-48 for 7 months	1948-49
	Budget Crores	Revised Crores	Budget Crores
Revenue	172.8	178.77	230.52
Expenditure . .	197.39	185.29	257.37
Deficit	24.59	6.52	26.85

City Trade Circles Call It Realistic

Lightening Of Tax Burden On Industry Welcomed

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Central Government Budget was described as "realistic" by trade circles here. There was general relief at the lightening of tax burden on industry. It was a wise step, and would encourage production and enterprise. It appears that India has enough resources and its future looks bright. Some regretted that it did not go far enough, even to the extent of undoing the damage done to trade and industry by Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan's budget of last year.

'SOBER AND SEDATE' SAYS SHROFF

Mr. K. R. P. Shroff, President of the Stock Exchange described the Budget as "sober and sedate, lighted up here and there with gleams of hope". Inflation and abnormal food imports were the main headaches. The Finance Minister had chosen the middle course by placing an emphasis on borrowing to reduce surplus purchasing power. He has called to his aid various taxes on consumption.

Production is sought to be encouraged. The reduction of the B.P. Tax to 10 per cent, 1 anna cut in the Corporation Tax on undistributed profits, and similar other reductions are gestures of goodwill for which industry will be thankful. But these concessions do not bring any outstanding relief in the crushing burden of taxation. People in the higher income groups have some cause for satisfaction.

The Finance Minister has done a difficult task moderately well. His proposals, however, fail to revive confidence or evoke much enthusiasm.

'CHETTY TAKES REALISTIC VIEW' SAYS PODAR

Seth Ramdev A. Podar, President of the Marwari Chamber of Commerce. The Hon. Finance Minister had taken a realistic view of the economic condition of the country and made an endeavour to reduce the taxation burden to some extent. For that he deserves congratulations.

Release of 6 per cent on the capital employed should be revised at least in the case of young and newly-started companies at the above rate will not give impetus to them. The reduction in income-tax and super-tax rates is much below expectation. The levy of export duties on many commodities was perhaps unavoidable. But it should be of only temporary measure. Introducing a system of exemption from taxation of the amount of donation is indeed a welcome gesture. The levying of estate duties is untimely and undesirable. No relief has been given to middle class tax-payer. Judging from the present high cost of living, the minimum limit of Rs. 2,500 be raised to a reasonable extent.

'OPTIMISM OF NOVEMBER UNREALISED'

Mr. Pranlal Devkaran Nanjee, President, Bombay Shroffs (Bankers) Association, and Chairman, Dena Bank said:

The optimism aroused by the interim budget of November last has not

UNITED STATE OF MATSYA

Merger Of Alwar, Bharatpur, Dholpur And Karauli

NEW DELHI, Feb. 28, (A.P.I.): The Rulers of Alwar, Bharatpur, Dholpur and Karauli had discussions with the States Ministry on February 27 and 28, 1948, about the future of their States, and they have unanimously agreed to form a union known as "the United State of Matsya" says a press note.

H. H. the Maharaja of Dholpur has

Louis Fischer To Write On Mahatma Gandhi

NEW YORK, Feb. 28 (U.P.A.): Louis Fischer, U. S. Columnist has agreed to write for Harper Brothers a book tentatively titled "The Life and Teachings of Gandhi," it was learned today.

To speed his work on the book, Fischer has cancelled most of this season's remaining lectures and agreed to make only ten lectures the next season.

been elected as the Rajpramukh and the Maharaja of Alwar as the Uprajpramukh. The new State will come into being on March 15, 1948.

The United State of Matsya is to comprise four States whose territories, which are contiguous, together make up an area of 7,536 square miles with a population of nearly 19 lakhs and a revenue of nearly 92 lakhs.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON MAY.	
NEW YORK, Feb. 28.	
Previous Closing	32.87
To-day's Opening	32.97
Difference	+10
To-day's Closing	32.93
Difference	+06
LATEST QUOTATIONS.	
BOMBAY, Feb. 28.	
Cotton Jarila March	closed
Silver Bullion Ready	153/0
Gold Ready	107/4
Sovereign	69/0

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

LONDON, Feb. 28.
The London Stock Exchange remained closed to-day.

NEW YORK STOCKS.
NEW YORK, Feb. 28.
Opening Stock Exchange prices un-received.

CROSS RATES

LONDON, Feb. 28.
T. T. London on New York 4.0275
selling 4.0325 buying.
NEW YORK, Feb. 28.
T. T. New York on London previous
closing 4.02 3/4 to 4.03 1/4
U. S. Price of foreign silver 74 5/8
cents.

Continued On Page 15

(Continued On Page 14)

Defence Services To Cost 121 Crores

Big Bill For Refugee Rehabilitation

Post-Partition Problems Upset Apple Cart Of Finance

NEW DELHI, Feb. 28

The Hon'ble Mr. R.K. Shanmukham Chetty presented the first annual Budget of the Dominion of India to the Constituent Assembly (Legislative) today, three months after his interim stock-taking of the country's financial and economic position.

After paying a moving tribute to the memory of the Father of the Nation, "to whom many ran in times of stress, national or personal, and came back with renewed confidence", he expressed the conviction that the country would nevertheless be able to meet "the great challenge of the situation".

In a world "still in the meshes of those economic mal-adjustments which are the inevitable aftermath of total war," India was to-day called upon, in addition, to deal with her special problems—Rehabilitation of Refugees, Food shortage, rising price spirals, the Kashmir operations etc.

In such an economic setting the new financial year 1948-49 is opening.

The budget estimates for the year, at the existing level of taxation, are Revenue Rs. 230.52 crores; Expenditure charged to Revenue Rs. 257.37 crores; Deficit Rs. 26.85 crores. The current year's deficit will be Rs. 6.52 crores against Rs. 24.59 crores in the interim Budget.

Defence Services are expected to cost Rs. 121.08 crores, next year with additional expenditure of a capital nature amounting to Rs. 14.99 crores.

For refugees' relief and rehabilitation there is a provision of Rs. 10.04 crores. Besides, the Government will advance Rs. 10 crores for the setting up of the Rehabilitation Finance Administration. Expenditure on relief and rehabilitation in the current financial year will amount to Rs. 14.89 crores against Rs. 22 crores included in the interim Budget.

Expenditure on food subsidies in 1948-49 is estimated at Rs. 19.91 crores. In this connection the budget stresses India's need to increase her internal production of food.

In anticipation of the Economy Committee's report a cut of Rs. 2 1/2 crores has been made in the civil estimates.

The Governments of India and the United Kingdom have agreed that the interim agreement on sterling balances signed in August 1947 should be extended to June 1948 with some modifications. The United Kingdom will transfer to India's No. 1 account a further £18 million, of which however only £10 million will be available for multilateral convertibility.

Import of foodgrains is still a heavy drain on the country's foreign exchange and the Finance Minister stressed the need for increased internal production of food.

There will be no reduction in the extent of the Centre's assistance to the provinces in the matter of development schemes. Provision in the Capital Budget for normal requirements and for the financing of the Central and Provincial schemes will be of the order of Rs. 165 1/2 crores in the coming financial year.

Borrowing from the market are expected to amount to Rs. 150 crores. This will be stepped up if circumstances are propitious.

TRIBUTE TO MAHATMA

The Finance Minister opened with a tribute to Mahatma Gandhi by whose death, he declared, "the world has lost an uplifting standard, our nation its Founding Father, and each one of us his friend, philosopher and guide."

Mr. Chetty said that after India's new found freedom had weathered the storm of the great Punjab tragedy and Government had addressed itself to the task of healing the wounds of uprooted humanity and mobilising all its financial resources to set aright "an unhinged economy",

he could, with the approach of his first annual Budget, see a silver lining around the cloud. Then, suddenly, "like a thunderbolt that rends the sky and spins the globe," calamity struck the nation once more, orphaned the infant State and enveloped the country with a darkness even more complete.

It was true that with Gandhiji's death India's "fledgling freedom" had lost its protective wing. Nevertheless he felt confident that the nation would be able to meet the great challenge of the situation. "In the faith that looks through death we shall shape the destiny of our nation on the pattern which Gandhiji cherished", he declared.

Refugee Problem

In a brief review of world economic conditions, the Minister said that so far, three years after the war, efforts at rehabilitation by the United Nations and by the United States Government had borne little fruit.

In India there had been no material change in the general economic conditions since the interim Budget of last November. The dislocation caused by the movement of refugees between Western Pakistan and India had still to be surmounted. So far only "the fringe of the problem or rehabilitating the millions of people who have crossed over to India" had been touched. The process of rehabilitation was bound to take some time, but the Budget for the coming year provided a substantial amount for relief and rehabilitation. Everything possible would be done to place the refugees in useful occupations as early as possible. The Government of India were working in close co-operation with the neighbouring States and Provinces, and plans for relief and rehabilitation were being drawn up in co-ordination with them.

The food position continued to cause anxiety, and conditions had definitely worsened in large parts of the Madras Presidency following the failure of the monsoon.

Commenting on the policy of gradual decontrol of food, Mr. Chetty said: "The effects of this policy on the internal sources of supply still remain to be seen, but if the expectation behind this policy that it would bring more supplies to the market and, to that extent, reduce our dependence on foreign imports is realised, it would be completely justified."

Industrial Truce

The Finance Minister recalled that last November he had described the rising trend of prices as "the most unwholesome feature in our economic situation." For a substantial increase in production, the shortage of materials, the bottle-neck in transport

Big Items Of Revenue

	1947-48	1947-48	1948-49
	Budget	Revised	Budget
	Lakhs	Lakhs	Lakhs
Customs	52,15	54,50	81,75
Central Excise Duties .	22,08	20,72	34,00
Corporation Tax . . .	42,71	40,43	39,50
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	75,29	74,57	90,50

HIGHLIGHTS OF EXPENDITURE

Expenditure on	22,00	14,88	10,03
Refugees			
DEFENCE SERVICES			
Army Net	56,61	52,58	65,52
R.I.N. Net	3,78	2,98	5,64
Air Forces Net	8,97	6,79	12,92
Supplies and Stores Net	15,68	16,60	25,75
Interest on debt and other obligations and reduction or avoidance of debt	20,52	19,23	41,16

and other impediments would have to be removed. "These difficulties," he said, "are inherent in the situation, but it does not necessarily follow that Government are doing nothing in the matter." He added that if the recent three-year truce agreed upon between capital and labour at the Industries Conference could be implemented in letter and spirit, the way would be clear for a considerable increase in production.

"An inflationary pressure resulting from too much money chasing too few goods has been the keynote of our present economy," the Minister continued. He felt that at this juncture every effort should be made to budget for a surplus, if possible, by increasing revenue and curtailing expenditure. The method of achieving this however should be such as to curtail spending while creating suitable incentives for an increase in production. In other words, "the tax burdens laid must be met by cutting down expenditure on consumption and not by saving less. Similarly, the borrowing made must be from genuine savings and not from inflated bank credit."

Balance Of Payments

Turning to the balance of payments position, the Finance Minister ascribed India's adverse balance in recent years to two causes. "Firstly, it is the inevitable result of the absence of imports during the many years of war that the long pent up demand should seek to satisfy itself as soon as the goods become available.... The second, and by far the more important reason for this deficit, is, as is well known, our imports of food-grains." He said that India had been a regular importer of food for many years, but recently both quantities and prices had risen and in 1947-48 the amount expected to be spent was Rs. 1.10 crores. The highest priority having to go to food, it was necessary to restrict the import of other commodities. "It is undesirable that this should be so," he declared, "particularly at a time when inflationary tendencies persist in the country. It is, therefore, imperative for us to take all the steps in our power, not only to increase the production of food in this country so as to reduce imports, but to increase production in every other field of economic activity so that it may be possible to increase our export income without reducing home consumption." He feared, however, that in spite of the action that might be taken to this end, it would be a "few years" before India would be able to bring her foreign payments into equilibrium. Hence it was necessary to continue restriction on imports.

Import Control Policy

Further, India's limited resources of hard currencies had forced the Government to reimpose discrimination regarding the sources of imports. In framing their import policy for the present half-year the Government had made "the most drastic cuts" in imports from hard currency areas. He commented, "As long, however, as the world dollar shortage, caused

by disequilibrium in world trade, continues, I fear we have no alternative but to proceed on the basis which has been in force ever since the war broke out and to which we have now had to revert." He was able to report, however, that the rigour of import control from the sterling and other soft currency areas had been slightly eased.

Another feature of India's external financial position was that since 1946-47 she had been running a deficit in her balance of payments with the U.S.A., "both because goods have become much more freely available in that country and because we have to purchase there a substantial portion of our food requirements". The position was no better in regard to other hard currency areas.

"The most important lesson to be drawn from a study of our external financial position is that so long as food imports continue on the present scale, we would be confronted with the problem of an adverse balance of payments and the disequilibrium in our economy will persist", he pointed out. While expansion of India's export trade would go a long way towards mitigating the seriousness of the problem, he felt that the only way to redress the balance was to increase the internal production of food.

As an indication of the magnitude of the figures involved "rather than of the actual figures as they are likely to be", the Minister gave the House some statistics relating to the balance of payments on current accounts of the Dominion of India with the rest of the world, excluding Pakistan for which figures were not available. He said that in the half-year January to June 1948, the Government hoped to earn through exports and other sources Rs. 208 crores. Expenditure was expected to be Rs. 260 crores leaving an over-all deficit of Rs. 52 crores.

New Sterling Balances Agreement

On the question of Sterling Balances, Mr. Chetty disclosed that the Governments of India and the United Kingdom had agreed by an exchange of letters that the interim Agreement of August 1947, which expired on December 31, 1947, should be extended up to June 30, 1948 with some modifications. Whereas the first agreement was concluded on behalf of both India and Pakistan, the present extension was on behalf of the Indian Dominion alone.

Even from the point of view of the necessity for safeguarding the central reserves of the sterling area, I cannot feel happy about the low limit of convertibility forced upon us. After all, our proposed drawings on the central reserves were the merest fraction of what the United Kingdom herself proposed to draw therefrom. Undesirable as this feature of the agreement is, we accept it in the hope that it would be possible to remove this condition at the earliest possible moment." Stressing the need for a long term agreement the Finance Minister

(Continued On Page 17)

CITY & SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Magh Vad 5, 2004.
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Akher 18, 1367.
Parsi: Shehrevor 29, 1317.
Sunrise 6-59 a.m., Sunset 18-44 p.m.
Hightide 02-54, 15-38 Lowtide 09-12, 21-22.

To-day's Engagements

ARYA SAMAJ, FORT: Kunvar Jorafar Singh "Sinha Kavi" will recite his poems today at 9 a.m. at the Samaj Mandir, Bora Bazar Fort.

BIHAR ASSOCIATION: Executive committee will meet at 3 p.m. (S.T.) today at 101, Thakurdwar Road.

KARACHI P. T. EMPLOYEES' MEETING: A meeting of Karachi Port Trust Employees, under the presidency of the Karachi labour leader Mr. Sakharan Savant, today (Sunday) at Parel High School, Hospital Avenue Road, Parel. All Karachi Port Trust Refugees Employees are requested to attend.

TEXTILE WORKERS TO PROTEST: In order to protest against the recent Industrial Court Award regarding dearness allowance, a textile workers' meeting will be held today at Kamgar Maidan, Parel at 5 p.m. under the auspices of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union (Red Flag).

In the Morning at 10 a.m. the Managing Committee of the Union will meet to consider ways and means to protest against the recent award regarding dearness allowance and counteract the delaying tactics of the Court and authorities regarding the Bonus issue.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Public lecture on "Seven Kinds of Dreams" today at 6-15 p.m., at Jehangir Wadia Building, Opp. Flora Fountain.

BENGAL CLUB: Annual Sports Festival today from 8-30 a.m. to 12-30 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4-30 p.m. Hon'ble C. K. Daphtary, Advocate General, will preside over the function and Mrs. C. K. Daphtary will give away the prizes.

THE BOMBAY ART SOCIETY: The Photographic Exhibition of Mr. Cartier Bresson at the Salon of the Bombay Art Society, has been extended upto Monday (tomorrow).

MUSLIM STUDENTS' UNION: 32nd annual general meeting will be held today at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) at the Anjuman-e-Islam High School, Hornby Road.

'People's Age' Office Searched

BOMBAY, Saturday. M. B. Rao, Managing Editor of "People's Age," has issued the following statement:

"For three hours in the afternoon today (February 27) the Punjab police with the help of their Bombay colleagues subjected to a vigorous search the Editorial, Printing and Managerial Offices of the Communist Weekly, "People's Age" and its allied journals.

"The searches were conducted in connection with the publication in November in 'People's Age' and its allied journals of a new report entitled 'Delhi's Officialdom Must be Purged'. The police seized some copies of the journals in which this article had appeared.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

BOMBAY, Feb. 29, (Sunday).
244 m. (1,231 kc/s)—7-30 a.m. Sushama Divetia (Gujarati Geet) 7-40 News (M) 7-50 News (G) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 Vinayakrao Ghanatrekar (Tabla) 8-45 "Geetgurjari: Umashankar Jashini Krutlo" 9-0 G. N. Joshi (Vocal) 9-15 Shaukat Ali (Ghazal) 9-30 Khadim Husain (Desi) 11-0 Music from Movies 11-45 Vilheerwar (M) 12-15 p.m. Gangubai Hangal (Gaud Sarang) 12-45 News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 Khadim Husain (Barwa) 1-25 News (H) 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Modern French Composers 4-20 V. H. Deshpande (Vocal) 4-45 Vilayat Khan (Sitar) 5-15 Programme for children (M) 5-45 News (K) 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-15 G. N. Joshi (Vocal) 6-45 Sushama Divetia (Gujarati Geet) 7-0 Shaukat Ali (Thumri) 7-10 Locals 7-15 Kannad Bhajan by G. S. Yellapurkar 7-30 Khadim Husain (Shree) 8-0 News (M) 8-15 News (G) 8-30 Readings from his own poems by Sopande Choudhary 8-45 Var-Vah-Ame: Madan (G) by Shankarprasad Raval 9-0 News (E) 9-15 News (H) 9-30 B. B. C. News 9-40 Air Orchestra 10-0 Planets

VARIATIONS
41.44 m. (7,240 kc/s)—7-40 a.m. Baz Sangeet 5-45 p.m. Rabab Recital By Shingul 6-15 Rural Listeners.
61.48 m. (4,880 kc/s)—8-0 p.m. Anritlal Navsariwala (Geeto) 8-15 G. N. Joshi (Bhavgeet) 9-0 V. H. Deshpande (Sudh-Nat) 9-30 Bhajan (Kabir) 10-0 Gangubai Hangal (Darbari Kanada).

BOMBAY ASSEMBLY

Recruitment To Services On Merit Alone

NO RESERVATION OF SEATS ON COMMUNAL BASIS

Congress Pledged To Support Gandhian Ideal Of "Indians All," Says Kher

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Strong opposition to the principle of reservation of seats in Government services on communal basis was voiced by a number of speakers including the Premier Mr. B. G. Kher, in the Bombay Legislative Assembly, when it resumed today the debate on a resolution moved by Mr. I. H. Kalyani, recommending such reservation in all grades of Government service.

The debate on the resolution had not concluded when the House rose for the day.

More Complex And Confused

Mr. L. M. Patil, Minister for Excise and Reconstruction, opposing the resolution, said that the question of representation in services has now become more complex and confused, adding that divisions and distinctions made in this respect by the foreigners were "invidious and malicious." While admitting that the backward classes lagged far behind the advanced communities educationally, economically, politically and culturally, the Minister thought that the positive approach to the problem was not by throwing a few crumbs of office to them, but by effecting an all-round improvement in their conditions.

Advising the so-called backward classes not to rely so much on the services, Mr. Patil said that in a free India so many avenues, which were closed to them by the foreigners, would be thrown open which might very well take advantage of. They should embark upon new spheres of activity like, industries, commerce and agriculture for which there would be fuller scope.

While sympathising with the legitimate grievances of these classes, Mr. Patil opined that the services from top to bottom should be manned by efficient and able men. He seriously doubted whether sufficient number of technical personnel, medical men, etc. could be found among backward classes. Therefore, the progress of the society at large would be impaired if they strictly adhered to the principle of communal representation in the services.

The root causes of the disease, namely, the backwardness of these people, should be removed first, and he assured that the Government would take all measures towards this end.

Mr. Bhogilal Lala, while agreeing the spirit of the resolution, said that it was not in consonance with the ideals of a united nation.

Mr. R. S. Gawale, a Harijan Congress member, pointed out that in several cases, District officials ignored candidates belonging to the backward communities though they possessed all necessary qualifications for appointment.

Kher Intervenes

Mr. B. G. Kher, intervening in the debate said that the resolution was far reaching in its applications and consequences. It called upon the Government to fix the proportion of representation for all communities in all Government services. This, he thought was going a little too far.

Defining what should be a sound policy for Government, Mr. Kher said that they would not, they must not, recognise any community as inferior or superior. He was longing to see the day when everyone would be an Indian and nothing more than an Indian. That was the ideal for which Mahatma Gandhi has stood and that was the ideal which the Congress was pledged to support. At the same time he recognised that this state of perfection could not be reached by merely wishing for it. They had to work hard to achieve that end.

There were many considerations which influenced Government in its policy of recruitment to services. It was necessary not to do anything which would merely encourage fissiparous tendencies. At the same time it was necessary to see that the sense of grievance and injustice under which certain groups were suffering due to historical causes was removed. There was also the consideration of the efficiency of the services.

MERIT TEST
Bearing all these in mind, the Government of India had issued their orders of August 21, 1947. Under these orders, recruitment by the Fe-

deral Public Service Commission or by any test or examination was to be purely by merit. Where recruitment was made in the open market, it was to be proportionate to the population of the various communities. There was to be a 12 1/2 per cent reservation for Scheduled Castes who needed special protection. This was however subject to the provision that men of the requisite minimum qualifications were available. Also this did not apply to recruitment by promotion.

The Government of Bombay also had its policy in the matter. The principle of classification had all been mixed up by the mover of the resolution. The classification in Bombay did not go by particular communities. There were three broad classes, the Advanced, the Backward and the Intermediate. In the Indian Administrative service and the Provincial service, ability was the main criterion. But percentages were fixed for the Intermediate classes for various areas for the subordinate service. Proportions were also fixed for the Backward classes both in the subordinate and inferior services.

BACKWARD CLASSES.

Even among the backward classes special consideration was shown to the scheduled castes. It was a crime, a heinous crime for any Government to harbour any feeling of untouchability in the discharge of his duties. If any such instance was brought to the notice of the Government, serious action would be taken. By every weapon in its power Government was out to suppress every manifestation of untouchability or feeling of superiority. Government was pursuing a policy of very generous assistance to the backward classes in the matter of educational facilities. This encouragement had led to innumerable applications from a number of communities now classed as Intermediate to be transferred to the category of Backward Classes. There were over 200 communities classed as Backward and 220 or so classed as Intermediate. Government did not propose to disturb this arrangement.

Every now and then Government was being told that it would become unpopular if it did not please one community or the other. He thought it would be better for a man or Government to be upright and honest than that it should earn popularity by bribery. Government would strive its utmost to see that every man was received on terms of equality, but to ask for fixed representation in every grade for every community.

Kerosene Units For March

The value of kerosene units on various ration documents in Greater Bombay for March will be the same as before namely:— LIGHTING:— One gallon in all for business premises and hotel and 1/4 gallon per unit for house holds: NON-LIGHTING:— One gallon in all for business premises and hotels and 3/4 gallon per unit for households.

Matches Disappear From Market Overnight

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A prelude to the announcement of the Central Budget today is the re-occurrence of what is known as the "match trick".

Match boxes of which there was a plentiful supply all these days have vanished overnight. Knowledgeable quarters who have made a close study of the antics of hoarders feel that this sudden disappearance of matches from city vendor's stalls, restaurants, cigarette-sellers and "bidi-wallas" is in anticipation of an enhancement of the excise levy on the commodity.

W. INDIA CLUB TO CLOSE DOWN

Premises Requisitioned By Bombay Govt. For Office And Residential Purposes

POONA, Feb. 28. (A.P.I.): A century-old landmark in Poona will disappear when the club of Western India, established in pre-Mutiny days to accommodate persons of European ancestry residing and serving in the Deccan, closes down at the end of this month. Dwindling membership, with many of the Europeans now having left the shores of India, has forced this club to cease its activities. No new members will be admitted, but the Club will be kept open as long as permissible for existing resident members, who are awaiting passage home.

The spacious Club House, with a dozen residential blocks spread over 16 acres of land will now pass into the hands of the Bombay Government, who have acquired the Club under the Land Acquisition Act for Government Offices and residential purposes. The Government, it is also learnt, have served an order on the Club prohibiting it from selling the premises to any other party except the Provincial Government.

Some of the Government officers and their families who suffer under the housing scarcity in Poona will, as a result of the acquisition of the Club House, find their accommodation difficulty solved, whilst it is also proposed to utilize over hundred servant quarters located in the Club premises for sheltering Government peons.

The closing down of this club will throw out of employment about 200 families serving there. Some of these employees have been with the club for the past four generations. The authorities of the Club in appreciation of their services propose to give such employees a "substantial" gratuity in addition to the contributed provident fund and compulsory savings fund.

The total assets of the Club in the form of its buildings and other equipment are estimated at over Rs. 15,00,000 which, when realised, will be distributed among its now living and traceable members, most of whom are now residents of the United Kingdom, having retired from service in India.

3 MONTHS JAIL FOR CEYLON M. P.

Privy Council Rejects Appeal

COLOMBO, Feb. 28. (Reuter): Mr. D. P. R. Gunawardene, Ceylon Member of Parliament, was to-day escorted to gaol here, to serve a three months term of imprisonment, by thousands of people singing the Internationale and carrying hammer and sickle flags.

Mr. Gunawardene's appeal against his sentence and conviction on charges of inciting busmen to strike during the Ceylon General Strike last year had been rejected by the Privy Council.

His imprisonment will entail the loss of his Parliamentary seat and disqualification from voting or contesting an election for seven years under the new Ceylon Constitution.

37 Killed In Korea Riots

Two Police Stations Burned Down

NEW YORK, Feb. 28. (Reuter): The New York 'Times' reported from Seoul, Korea, to-day that 37 people, including seven policemen, have been killed in three days of rioting there.

Crowds stormed 25 police stations in the south-western province of Cholla Pukto, a report said, and two police stations were burned to the ground.

Police said that according to captured documents orders had been received from North Korea for the establishment of Communist People's Committees in villages where control could be secured.

Korea, formerly Japanese, is occupied by Soviet and United States troops, the boundary between the two being the thirty-eight parallel. A People's Republic was proclaimed earlier this month in North Korea. The occupying powers failed to agree on the formation of a provisional Government for the whole of Korea, and the United States has brought the matter before the United Nations.

OPERATIONAL STRENGTH OF BRITISH NAVY

First Disclosure Made By Govt. Since 1939

LONDON, Feb. 27 (Reuter): The British Government disclosed today for the first time since 1939 the strength of Britain's navy, showing heavy cuts in the numbers of battleships, cruisers, destroyers and submarines.

The operational strength of the navy is: Battleships — two; fleet carriers none; light fleet carriers four; escort carriers none; cruisers 16; destroyers 34; frigate 25; submarines 26; minesweepers 12.

In 1939 Britain had nine battleships; two battle cruisers; four aircraft carriers; 26 cruisers; 70 destroyers and 39 submarines according to the official "return of fleets".

A substantial proportion of the vessels now counted as operational will not in fact be available until later this year.

Today's statement disclosed that since Burma obtained her independence she had been given two motor minesweepers, 13 harbour defence motor launches, six motor fishing vessels and 15 miscellaneous craft.

The British navy is giving highest priority to research and development work, First Lord of the Admiralty Viscount Hall reported.

"The work of research and development, on which the Royal Navy of the future and its effectiveness will largely depend, is being pressed forward," he stated.

Japanese naval vessels which had so far been allocated to Britain were of little value. It had already been decided to scrap one destroyer, six escorts, three minelayers and three minesweepers and in all probability the majority of the remainder would also be scrapped.

Sweden To Reconsider Defence Preparations

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 28, (U.P.A.): A Swedish military spokesman said today that any pact concluded between Finland and Russia would force Sweden to reconsider her defence preparations.

Any charges made would not be directed against Russia, the spokesman said, but would be planned in the light of the fact that the military borders of one of the great powers are drawn closer to Sweden.

BUDGET REPERCUSSIONS ON CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

CALCUTTA, Feb. 28 (A.P.I.): On the Calcutta Exchange the Budget had adverse repercussions during the special evening session held to receive the Budget proposals. The Market opened firm but declined on as Budget statement became gradually known. The movement of prices on speculative scrips showed rather erratic fluctuations sometime moving up and sometime moving down. On balance however the prices towards the close were substantially below the opening prices.

The closing prices of the Market at 8 P.M.: Indian Iron 33/4, Howrah Jute 8/12, Indian Steam Ship 13/12, Suth Karanpura Cal 268, India Copper 3/2, Martin Burn 17/8, Steel Corp. 28/10, Burrakur Coal 26/8, Sone Valley 10/2, F and C Osler 10/2, Burma Corp. 3/10, Titagur Paper 46/8, Three Per Cent Paper (1986) 100/.

MARSHALL PLAN AND W. F. T. U.

Soviet An U. S. Labour Leader To Meet

MOSCOW Feb. 27, (Reuter): While condemning the Marshall plan an inevitably strengthening the division of Europe into two blocs, the Soviet Trade Union Council announced today it would agree to any date "in the near future" for a meeting of the Executive Committee of the World Federation of Trade Unions to discuss the plan.

The statement broadcast by Moscow radio, followed talks in Moscow between Russian Trade Union leaders and two officers of the American Congress of Industrial Organisations.

It criticised the British T.U.C. calling for an International Trade Union conference on the Marshall plan on the grounds that the W.F.T.U. could not take decisions on an International Political matter which would be binding on national trade union centres.

Australian Scientists Promise Co-operation With India

Madsen's Broadcast From A. I. R.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 27.

Sir John Madsen, Leader of the Australian scientific delegation to India, broadcasting from All India Radio, tonight declared that their visit, which had been so interesting and helpful to individual members of the delegation, would be a prelude to closer contacts not only between Indian and Australian scientists but between the two countries as a whole.

Many of the problems being tackled by scientists in the two countries, he said, were very similar and there was no doubt that a great deal of mutual assistance could be given by exchange of view between scientists from the two countries.

Sir John Madsen referred to the "wonderful opportunity" which the visit had given them of making direct contacts with their fellow-scientists in India and Pakistan of inspecting scientific institutions and universities and of becoming familiar with the way of life and economic development of the country. He hoped that it would not be long before an opportunity was provided for a delegation of Indian scientists to pay a similar visit to Australia.

Before the war many manufacturing industries had started in Australia and during the period of conflict their activities were considerably increased to provide armament and equipment for the fighting services. This development

has been consolidated and now in peace time a large number of our factories are maintaining a high volume of production of peace time goods, and new items are continually being added to the list of products manufactured in Australia.

"Under these circumstances we are naturally taking a great interest in the plans which the Indian Government is making for expanding the work of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. We have been shown the blue-prints for the Council's National Physical Laboratory. There is no doubt that the facilities to be provided by this Laboratory will be of utmost importance in developing secondary industries in your country by providing equipment for standardisation of machinery and components to be used in the factories and by making available highly trained scientists to give advice to your manufacturers. Similarly, we have heard something of the plans which you are making for establishing a chain of laboratories throughout the country to assist the industries connected with chemistry, metallurgy, glass and ceramics, fuel and building. Our experience in Australia has shown us that the provision of such scientific facilities for the assistance of industry has been of the utmost importance and we are sure that you are following the course which experience has shown to be essential."

CITY TRADE CIRCLES CALL IT REALISTIC

(Continued From Page 11)

quite been realised. The B.P.T. should have been abolished. The raising of abatement from one to two lakhs is however a welcome concession to private firms and individuals.

It was also hoped that the Corporation Tax, which was doubled last year, would be reduced to its former level. But only partial relief has been given.

The concession in income tax to small companies making a profit of 25,000 or less, raising of the super tax limit to Rs. 3½ lakhs, and concessions in the different slabs, though not going far, are welcome.

The increase in trunk call charges was characterised as "prohibitive." The Finance Minister deserves to be thanked for removing the inequity of taxing property income without allowing for municipal taxes. His proposal to exempt donations for approved purposes within certain limits was welcome.

It appears that the Finance Minister has not been able to materially rectify the great harm done to incentive and enterprise by Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan last year.

A WISE STEP.

Another prominent Bombay banker commenting on the proposals said that reduction of taxation was a very wise step. It would encourage production and enterprise. The levy on exports was not quite wise. It might lead to very high prices for these commodities in the foreign markets. It seems India has enough resources and its future looks bright.

He condemned the increase of Corporation tax on foreign companies in very strong terms. These companies had played a very important part in the development of the country. It was wrong to suggest that they were making colossal profits.

RELIEF BELOW EXPECTATIONS.

SAYS RAMDAS KILACHAND
BOMBAY, Feb. 28, (A.P.I.): Mr. Ramdas Kilachand, President, Indian Merchants Chamber, in a statement on the Budget of the Central Government, says,

"It is a matter of some relief that the actual deficit for the last year is considerably less than what was estimated. The deficit of 26 crores for 1948-49 is also not a problem of serious magnitude when it is remembered that a substantial part of the deficit is attributable to non-recurring expenditure such as relief to refugees, Kashmir operations and subsidy to imported food stuff.

The relief in direct taxation, while welcome, is far below expectations raised by the assurances conveyed earlier by the Finance Minister. The raising of the Super Tax limit and the reduction in the incidence of the business profits Tax should help to bring about recovery in industrial activities. The proposals to levy export duties at disproportionately high rates on some of our principal export items like oilseeds, vegetable oils, manganese, etc., will deal a serious check to our plans for export-drive and will mean a severe blow to the cultivators."

CALCUTTA-BOUND PLANE CRASHES

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 28 (U.P.A.): A second Pan American DC-4 Clipper took off for Calcutta today after a sister ship cracked up during the take-off run at the intersection of two runways. None of the 24 passengers aboard the crashed plane were injured.

The pilot said that the accident occurred when he "cut the engine" on the take-off run when he noticed that the landing gear was not reacting properly. The landing gear collapsed and the huge plane skidded down the runway on its belly for several hundred yards before coming to a halt.

Finland To Yield To Stalin's Demand?

HELSINKI, Feb. 28, (Reuter): The majority of Finland's political parties were now ready to accept Generalissimo Stalin's proposal for a mutual military aid and friendship pact, Reuter learns today.

THREE TERMS FOR PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS

The academic year for the primary and secondary schools will now be broken up into three shorter terms, instead of the existing two terms, as a result of the acceptance by the Government of Bombay of the recommendations made by the Provincial Boards of Primary and Secondary Education and accepted by the Provincial Education Council.

LIBEL ACTION AGAINST LABOUR DOCTOR M.P.s

British Medical Association Issues Writs

LONDON, Feb. 27 (Reuter) — The British Medical Association, with a membership of 56,000 doctors throughout Britain, today announced that it had issued writs for libel against four Labour doctor Members of Parliament after a letter from them, published in the press had criticized the conduct of the recent plebiscite on the national health scheme.

The British Medical Association plebiscite revealed that more than 80 per cent. of the doctors were opposed to the Labour Government's scheme for a state health system which is due to go into effect on July 5.

Bombay Assembly By-Election

The by-election to the Bombay Legislative Assembly from the Bombay Millowners' Association, Commerce and Industry constituency, caused by the resignation of Sir Sorabji D. Saklatwala, will be held on March 10, 1948. The date for the nomination of candidates and the scrutiny is March 3, 1948.

GUATEMALA'S PROTEST TO U N O

Armed Provocation By Britain Alleged

LAKE SUCCESS (New York), Feb. 28 (Reuter): Guatemala formally protested to the United Nations here today against the presence of British cruisers in "Guatemalan territory."

A telegram to M. Trygve Lie, the Secretary-General, from the Guatemala Foreign Minister said: I have the honour to submit to the United Nations the formal denunciation by my Government of the armed provocation of Great Britain who has sent to the Guatemala territory of Belize the cruisers "Sheffield", "Devonshire" and "Sparrow" under pretext of protecting interests threatened by irresponsible crowds incited by Guatemala."

Czech Premier's Call For Ruthless Purge

PRAGUE, Feb. 28 (Reuter): Calling for a "stern and ruthless purge" throughout Czechoslovakia's administration, M. Klement Gottwald, the Communist Prime Minister, today said he intended to press through a "tremendous programme" of legislation before the new elections are held "in the time fixed by law."

ALL PHASES OF CZECH LIFE BEING PURGED

PRAGUE, Feb. 28 (U.P.A.): Action Committees today continued their purge of all phases of Czechoslovakian life. The restrictions on reporting news, as announced yesterday for correspondents, were extended to radio broadcasts.

Vladimir Tosek, director of short-wave broadcasts for Radio Prague, told foreign radio correspondents that they would not be permitted to make any news broadcasts until further notice.

The AAction Committee of the nationalized film industry dismissed 216 employees.

The Ministry of Information announced that 27 foreign-language publications had been banned and that more may be banned later. Among those whose distribution in Czechoslovakia was prohibited were the Baltimore "Sun", Chicago "Tribune" and "Time" and "Life" magazines.

NEW SECURITY FORCES TO PROTECT PEOPLE

Premier Klement Gottwald today told the police and workers' militia, assembled in a victory parade in the old town square, that the days when the police protected the capitalists against the people were gone forever and that the new security forces would "protect the people against the capitalist schemers."

HAND-TO-HAND FIGHTING NEAR YINGKOW

NANKING, Feb. 28, (Reuter): Newly landed Government reinforcements were to-day engaged in fierce hand-to-hand fighting with Communist troops storming the perimeter defences of Yingkow, Manchuria's key supply port in the south. Some 10,000 Government troops have already surrendered to the Communists in the Yingkow area, according to unconfirmed reports reaching Shanghai today. Communist forces were said to be advancing street by street in a bitter battle for Kaiyuan, a Government bastion 50 miles north of Mukden, Manchuria's second city.

Foreign Exchange Deficit Of 21 Nations

LAKE SUCCESS, Feb. 28, (Reuter): Britain and Twenty other nations had between them a foreign exchange deficit of 7,100,000,000 dollars in 1947, according to United Nations report here to-day.

Congress House At Jessore Searched

CALCUTTA, Feb. 28 (A.P.I.): The Congress House at Jessore in Eastern Pakistan was searched by the Police yesterday, according to information received by the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee. Nothing incriminating is reported to have been found.

CRIPPS ACCUSES COMMUNISTS.

BRISTOL, ENGLAND, Feb. 28, (U.P.A.): Sir Stafford Cripps, Chancellor of the Exchequer, to-night accused Communists, by implication, of trying to wreck British economy.

Cripps did not mention the British Communist Party by name, but left no doubt whom he had in mind.

TAXES GALORE TO MEET 27 CRORES DEFICIT

Continued from Page 11

cigars and manufactured tobacco will also be slightly raised following the changes in the excise duty. The increase in revenue from these changes would amount to Rs. 62 lakhs.

INCREASE IN CENTRAL EXCISE DUTIES

An excise duty on cigarettes amounting roughly to 25 per cent on ex-factory prices is estimated to yield rupees seven crores. Simultaneously, the duty on certain categories of unmanufactured tobacco will be raised from annas nine per pound to annas 12 per pound in some cases and from annas 3 to annas 4 per pound in others in order to secure that there is no diversion from the consumption of cigarettes of the cheaper varieties. This increase is estimated to yield rupees 2 crores.

DUTY ON TEA AND COFFEE

The excise duty on tea will be raised from annas 2 to annas 4 per pound to bring it to the same level as the export duty. The additional revenue from this increase is estimated at rupees 1.8 crores.

The duty on coffee will be similarly raised to annas 4 per pound to yield rupees 30 lakhs.

The duty on vegetable products will be raised by 50 per cent to Rs. 7-8-0 per cwt. to yield rupees 40 lakhs.

The duty on tyres will also be raised by 50 per cent. The additional revenue is estimated at rupees 40 lakhs.

The excise duty on matches will be Rs. 2-8-0 per gross on all boxes containing up to 50 matches. The additional revenue from this will amount to Rs. 150 lakhs.

RISE IN REGISTRATION FEES AND SURCHARGE ON TRUNK CALLS

Two minor changes have been made in the postal and telephone rates. The registration fee will be raised from annas 3 to annas 4 while the surcharge on trunk telephone calls will be raised from 40 to 60 per cent and amalgamated with the basic rate. These changes which will be introduced by executive orders will bring in an additional revenue of rupees 40 lakhs.

Explaining the net results of his proposals with reference to the overall deficit, the Finance Minister said that it had now been decided that out of the railway surplus, a contribution of rupees 4.5 crores should be made to general revenues during the next year and to this extent the deficit will be reduced.

ONLY RS. 1.09 CRORES DEFICIT LEFT UNCOVERED.

The effect of the various reliefs in taxation and the changes in income tax would be a net loss of rupees 6.46 crores, raising the original deficit of Rs. 22.35 crores to Rs. 28.81 crores. Rupees 10 crores of this would be covered by taking direct to revenue the advance payments of Corporation Tax. The new export duties would bring in rupees 3.3 crores, the increased import duties rupees 62 lakhs, the new and additional excise duties rupees 13.4 crores and the changes in post and telephone rates rupees 40 lakhs, a total sum of rupees 17.72 crores in all leaving a final deficit of rupees 1.09 crores. He said he felt fully justified in leaving this small deficit uncovered.

He pointed out that if the interest due from Pakistan on its partition debt were realised the deficit would have been converted into a substantial surplus.

The Finance Minister maintained that considering the relatively undeveloped state of our country he did not think that the burden of direct taxation in this country was unduly light or that there had been any shifting of the burden on the shoulders of the ordinary man.

Final Position

The final position emerging from the Budget is—

REVENUE:	
Revised Budget	Rs. 178.77
Budget	Rs. 256.28
(All in crores).	
EXPENDITURE:	
Revised Budget	Rs. 185.29
Budget	Rs. 257.37
(All in crores)	
DEFICIT:	
Revised Budget	Rs. 6.52
Budget	Rs. 1.09
(All in crores).	

Dealing with the future prospects, the Finance Minister warned the House that the figures he had given could not by any means be regarded as the normal figures of revenue and expenditure for subsequent years. The estimated income tax receipts for 1948-49 include collections relating to E.P.T. which would practically disappear in the subsequent years. The Business Profit Tax in subsequent years would also be less and other factors being equal, the net proceeds

of income tax accruing to the Central Government for 1949/50 will be approximately rupees 20 crores less than the corresponding receipts for 1948/49.

The expenditure provided for next year under relief and Rehabilitation and food subsidies amounted to Rs. 29.95 crores. This expenditure would considerably go down during the coming years.

Hope Of Balanced Budget In Future

If normal political conditions were restored, a reduction in the defence expenditure might also be anticipated. Taking all the factors into consideration it was not unreasonable to hope for a Balanced Budget in the future. However, in the transitional phase through which India was passing, it was difficult to make any precise estimate of our financial position for the next two or three years. It was the part of prudence to strengthen our revenue position and keep down our expenditure as much as possible.

As a precautionary measure in tapping new sources of revenue, he had decided to introduce in the current session the Estate Duty Bill. Even though the proceeds of this duty would go to the benefit of the provinces, any augmentation of the revenue of the provinces would, to some extent, reduce the strain on Central finances. Apart from this it was possible under the proposed measure to levy surcharges for purely Central purposes.

TRIBUTE TO INDIA'S FIGHTING FORCES

The Finance Minister was loudly cheered when he asked the House to join him in paying a tribute to the Army and the Royal Indian Air Force for "the magnificent way in which they have responded to the call made on them". The fighting in Kashmir was being carried on in difficult terrain and severe climatic conditions.

There was laughter when the Finance Minister spoke in dundunatory terms of the Business Profits Tax and ended up by saying there was no justification for the withdrawal of this tax.

DEBT POSITION FAVOURABLE

Reviewing the debt position Mr. Shanmukham Chetty said that the total interest bearing obligation at the end of the Budget year were estimated at Rs. 2231 crores against which the interest yielding assets were expected to amount to Rs. 1237 crores and cash and other investments to Rs. 130 crores leaving a final uncovered debt of Rs. 864 crores.

These figures were to some extent approximate as the final figures of Pakistan's debt to India still remained to be worked out but they gave a broad indication of the position.

The proportion of the country's debt to its national income also compared favourably with more advanced countries like the U.S.A. and the U.K. This country's debt was only half its probable national income while in the U.S.A. it was more than 1-1/2 times and in the U.K. nearly three times the national income. The net burden of interest on the deadweight debt in this country would amount to only 10-12 per cent of the revenue next year.

Earlier in his speech, the Finance Minister dealing with reliefs in taxation referred to the widespread criticism that the level of taxation in the 1947-48 Budget had seriously affected the incentive of saving and investment. When he presented the Interim Budget he undertook to make a careful examination of the consequences of our taxation policy before he presented the annual budget. Since then he had given very anxious thought to the question and he had reached the conclusion that there was a considerable measure of justification in that criticism.

INCENTIVE TO INVESTMENT

The paramount need in present conditions was to stimulate production and any fiscal or administrative measure which restricted or curtailed the expansion of industry would stunt our development and add to our future difficulties. While industry should be called upon to pay its just contribution to the common exchequer, the burden placed upon it must be such as to allow business to expand. At the same time the aim of our policy should be to secure that, while the level of taxation was reasonably high so that the wealthier sections of the community were placed under an equitable contribution for the common needs of the State, a genuine margin was left for savings which would flow back into investment and thereby add to the productive wealth of the community.

which the State itself could subsequently tap. It was also necessary to adjust our taxation as to provide a real incentive to the ploughing back of profits into fresh business. In making his proposals in the field of direct taxation, he had kept those considerations prominently in mind.

INCREASE IN CORPORATION TAX EXPLAINED

Explaining the increase in the Corporation Tax the Finance Minister said that under the law as it stood we were entitled to recover Super Tax on dividends paid by companies incorporated outside this country to their shareholders abroad in respect of their Indian business. For this purpose it was necessary to ascertain from the companies particulars about their shareholders abroad and the dividends distributed to them. This information was rarely available in full with the result that very little of the tax due was collected.

It was necessary that some effective arrangement should be made to protect our revenue against this leakage and he thought that this could best be done by raising the general rate of Corporation Tax and giving an appropriate rebate on their income to those companies which declare and pay their dividends in India. He, accordingly, proposed that the rate of Corporation Tax be raised from 2 annas to 3 annas and a rebate of 1 anna allowed to the companies which declared and distributed their dividends in India.

DIRECT AND INDIRECT TAXES

On the question of direct and indirect taxes the Finance Minister dealt with the criticism regarding the maintenance of a proper balance between direct and indirect taxation. He said that in the ultimate analysis it was only a matter of arranging the country's taxation to the best advantage of the community and with reference to the economic conditions of each country. What was appropriate for a highly industrialised country may prove unsuitable for less developed countries. All indirect taxes did not necessarily mean a heavy burden on the common man as export duties did not touch the internal consumer and import duties on luxury articles left the common man unaffected. He pointed out that the proportion of direct to indirect taxation in this country next year would be about half and half while in such an advanced country like the U.K. the proportion in the Budget for 1947-48 was 52 to 48. Between 1937-38 and 1948-49 the total of direct taxes would have gone up 8-1/2 times while indirect taxation would have increased only a little over twice.

The Finance Minister declared "considering the relatively undeveloped state of our country, I do not think that anyone could say that the burden of direct taxation in this country is unduly light or that there has been any shifting of the burden on the shoulders of the ordinary man."

RAISING NEW REVENUE

On the problem of raising new and additional revenue to cover the deficit, the Finance Minister said: "In the present inflationary conditions it is necessary to reduce, as far as possible, the gap between revenue and expenditure and if it is at all possible to have a surplus Budget." He stressed the need in a transitional time like this to strengthen the revenue position and said that in raising additional taxation it was necessary to secure that as little of the burden as possible fell on the poor man.

Before passing on to his proposals for raising additional revenue, Mr. Chetty mentioned a change in procedure which would reduce the prospective deficit by Rs. 10 crores. Advance payments of income-tax under Section 18-A were now treated as deposits and adjusted as revenue only on the completion of assessments. These payments were not refundable deposits and there was no reason why they should not be credited to revenue. It was proposed to change this procedure from 1st April next but the change will be made in stages so as not to violently disturb the Budgetary position. It will be made next year only in respect of payments of Corporation Tax and the change would bring in as revenue Rs. 10 crores which would otherwise have been credited as a deposit. The Finance Minister emphasised that this change in procedure will not in any way affect the provincial share of income-tax.

SHORTAGE OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE

The Finance Minister pointed out that with the existing shortage in the available foreign exchange and the heavy commitments in respect of food purchases, it was not possible to expect any substantial relief from the expansion of customs revenue

from import duties although the demand for goods was very large. "For a considerable time", he said "we shall have to rely on central excises and, to some extent, on the yield of export duties." In framing his proposals he had turned as much as possible to the field of export duties, "which do not involve any additional burden on our people", and to such excises as do not affect the poorer classes.

EXEMPTION FOR DONATIONS

On the question of exemption for donations to approved institutions, Mr. Shanmukham Chetty mentioned the widespread feeling that with the heavy taxation on incomes little scope was left for public assistance to deserving institutions and charity. There was far too general a tendency in this country for institutions to look to the state for assistance and to the extent to which there was a larger flow of private benefaction the burden on the state will, to some extent, be reduced. He thought that a measure of relief on contributions was justified and he proposed that donations to approved institutions and charities, a list of which will be prepared in consultation with the Provinces, should be exempted from taxation so long as the amount did not exceed five per cent of the net taxable income for companies and ten per cent for individuals, subject to a maximum of Rs. 2½ lakhs in both cases. He hoped that this would encourage private subscriptions to deserving institutions and purposes. The loss in revenue was estimated at roughly Rs. 75 lakhs.

Concluding his speech, the Finance Minister said that in spite of all the trials to which our infant state had been subjected, we had the solid foundations on which we can confidently build the superstructure of our economic and social edifice. "The pattern of that structure" he said "is entirely in our hands to draw. While fighting the uphill battle of freedom we dreamt the dream of an India free from want and insecurity, a land in which our people would have in abundance the material and moral contents of a good life. But then our hands were tied and so we merely made plans which would improve our agriculture and industrialise our country, and thus provide a higher standard of living to our masses."

From August 15th, 1947, the chairs of our bondage have been broken and we are free to translate our dreams into reality. The plans are there, but we find that our freedom was born in an era so fluid and fast changing that any pre-determined step other than the next became obsolete before it could be taken.

We feel like the pilgrim who drags his weary limbs finally to the mountain top, only to find higher peaks stretching before his eyes. It is by no means the journey's end and the night falls and engulfs him in darkness. And like him we are inspired to pray in the spirit of the favourite hymn of Mahatma Gandhi—lead kindly light. The next step is enough for us if it is illuminated by the star of our ambition and fortified by the faith in our destiny."

Vocational Training For Refugee Women

The following press notes have been issued by the Regional director of resettlement and employment:—

With a view to facilitating the resettlement in life of refugee girls and women from Western Pakistan, the Ministry of Labour, Government of India, has sanctioned a scheme of Vocational Training for them. To start with, training will be given in six principal trades namely: spinning and weaving, calico-printing, tailoring and dress-making, stenography, clerical and commercial work and typing.

For the present, seats for 115 refugee girls and women have been reserved at the Ex-service women's Training Centre, New Delhi. On the expiry of the term of the scheme for the training of Ex-service women on the 31st March 1948, the Centre will be engaged exclusively on the training of refugee girls and women, with a capacity of 300.

Besides free medical treatment, a consolidated allowance of Rs. 45 per mensem, will be paid to each trainee in here of board, lodging and stipend.

The period of training will vary from trade to trade and individual to individual, but, on an average, it will be about eight months.

The trainees will be selected by a Selection Committee appointed by the Women's Section of the Ministry of Relief and Rehabilitation, and will be posted to the Centre by the Director of the Women's Section of that Ministry.

**OUR TABULATED
ADLETS**
2 ANNAS PER WORD
MINIMUM RS. 1/8/-
To be paid in advance

SITUATION VACANT

Wanted Gents and Ladies really interested in selling shares of a well known dividend paying progressive Electrical Engineering and Industrial concern of Calcutta. For particulars please write to Bharat Shilpi Sangha Ltd. Managing Agents. 16, Russa Road, Calcutta. 26 (7048)

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Matriculation Examination Probable Questions. Write for free booklet. Mathai's Publications Bombay 7. (8163)

AGENTS WANTED

Applications will be received upto the end of March 1948 for the sole shares selling provincial agency of Naba Bharat Chemical Industries (India) Ltd. 3/1, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta. Persons of experience and local influence need apply.

7544

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

Nugris, Coonoor, Palatial Country residence with every modern convenience, 25 acres grounds, fully furnished, Electric Flushouts, etc.. Write for full details Box No. 8108, "Bombay Chronicle."

MACHINERY FOR SALE

Just received from America, Westing House Refrigerator 9 c. ft. Yorkaire Air Conditioner 3/4 ton cap. Easy Electric Washing Machine, American Gas Stove, Gas Hot Water Heater, on view. Mayfair Furnishing Co. Apollo St. 8219

MISCELLANEOUS

Gramophone mainsprings are now available in assorted sizes. Trade enquiries are invited. Morgan Milton Ltd., 43 Park Mansions, Calcutta-16. 8181

Architectural Competition.—Two cash prizes of Rs. 2,000/- each are offered for competitive preliminary design of qualified architect for a seven storied building in Calcutta to accommodate offices and residential flats. The particulars and site plan can be had from M/s. Insurance of India Ltd., 22, Canning Street, Calcutta on payment of Rs. 10/- All designs and drawings are to be submitted by the 15th April '48. N. C. Datta, Chairman. 7490

PUBLIC NOTICES

CENTRAL PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

SEALED TENDERS are invited from the Registered C.P.W.D., Contractors and also from firms of standing on the line for the work of "Installation of Obstruction lights on mill chimneys in the vicinity of Ahmedabad Civil Aerodrome" consisting of the following work:

(a) Structural work for the fabrication and erection of steel ladders and platform for 7 mill chimneys and one Hospital Chimney at a cost of about Rs. 32,000/-

(b) For provision of obstruction lights on mill chimneys (Electrical Portion) for the above 8 chimneys at a cost of about Rs. 26,000/-

Tenders will be received up to 12 noon on the 26th March, 1948.

Copies of Tender documents can be had from the undersigned during working hours between 11 A.M. and 4 P.M. on all working days and 11 A.M. to 1 P.M. on Saturdays except Government and public holidays from 9th March, 48, on payment of Rupees Five only (Rs. 5/-).

(Sd.) A. J. RAJU,
Electrical Engineer,
Bombay Aviation
Electrical Division,
Central P.W.D.
R.A.F. Barracks, Nehru Road,
Vile Parle P.O., Bombay 24.
(7512)

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
RAILWAY BOARD
EASTERN GROUP-SLEEPER
CONTROL

Tender No. 8/48-49.

SEALED TENDERS are invited and will be opened at 2-30 p.m. on 3rd March, 1948 for:

- (1) 120 tons C.P. Teak (Tectona Grandis)
- (2) 150 tons Indigenous timber hardwood of which 33% should be sal logs or squares (Shorea Robusta) and the rest selected for Gurjan (Diptero Carpus Macro Carpus).

Full particulars may be obtained from the undersigned on payment of Rs. 10/- (Rupees ten) being the cost of tender documents to the Financial Adviser and Chief Accounts Officer, B. N. Railway House, Kidderpore, Calcutta 23, whose receipt for the amount or the original M. O. receipt must be produced before such documents can be issued. This sum will not be refunded. Tender documents can also be sent by V.P.P. on request.

SLEEPER CONTROL OFFICER,
Eastern Group.
B. N. Railway House,
Kidderpore, Calcutta 23. 7296

CASTORSEEDS DECLINE TO RS. 138

The proposed export duty on oil seeds and oils induced selling and castorseeds May delivery declined at Rs. 138

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, Feb. 28. The Bullion market was very steady on improved buying influenced by the announcement that the standstill agreement with Pakistan ends by the end of the month. This means all imports of gold and silver from Pakistan will have to pay import duties and naturally there was increased demand. Ready Silver was quoted at Rs. 152/- and ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 107/8. Forward Gold business was done at Rs. 106/14 while Sovereign were quoted at Rs. 69/8.

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, Feb. 28. The produced market was quietly steady with restricted business. Castorseeds May delivery opened at Rs. 140 and after declining at Rs. 139/14 advanced at Rs. 141/2. Quotations were as under:—

GROUNDNUTS.	
Madras Ready	31 13 0
Bold Ready	31 12 0
Khandesh Ready	32 0 0
Feb.-March del.	31 6 0
April-May del.	30 14 0
CASTORSEEDS.	
Ready	34 4 0
May del.	141 2 0
LINSEED.	
Ready	27 4 0
Feb.-March del.	26 14 0
April-May del.	30 14 0
OILS.	
Groundnuts Ready	17 15 0
March del.	17 9 0
Castorseed 1st Quality	21 10 0
Castorseed Com. Quality	20 10 0
Linseed Oil	17 9 0

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.	
Consols 2-1/2 p.c.	79-1/8
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 p.c.	104-3/4
War Loan 3-1/2 p.c. 1952	103-15/16
and after	113-3/4
Funding Loan 4 p.c. 1960/90	114-1/8
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	114-1/8
Chartered Bank of I. A.	10-13/16
and China	118-1/2
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	35
National Bank of India	20-3/4
Mercantile Bank	20-3/4
Transactions on the London Stock Exchange are officially placed at 7320.	

LONDON MARKETS SLUGGISH. LONDON, Feb. 27, (U. P. A.): Markets opened sluggishly apparently unwilling to commit themselves to fresh buying on the strength of yesterday's seeming halt to prolonged decline. One of the few exceptions was Rolls Royce which jumped 3/9 to 91/10-1/2. Electrical equipments were also firm. Europeans continued weak with Czech six per cent down one to 57.

NEW YORK SILVER.

New York, Feb. 27. U. S. Price of Foreign Silver 74-5/8 cents.

Stock Exchange Takes Gloomy View Of Budget Proposals

General Unloading Results In Big Drop In Prices

BOMBAY, Feb. 28. The Central Budget created a feeling of disappointment on the local Stock Exchange. The relief granted to big business proved to be partial and much below general expectation. This feeling resulted in a wave of selling and active shares registered sharp declines. Last year on the Budget day Session Tata Steel Dfds. lost about Rs. 150 from Rs. 2,580 level and gradually touched the low level of Rs. 1,580 in following months. But several reassuring statements made by officials from time to time inspired a feeling of confidence and there was a moderate recovery in recent months. But a major portion of the recovery was lost today on active selling by disappointed bulls. Tata Steel Dfds. which closed at Rs. 1,930 yesterday opened today Rs. 100 lower at Rs. 1,830 and declined at Rs. 1,770. At this level the market steadied and rallied at Rs. 1,790. But again eased off at Rs. 1,720 and closed at Rs. 1,750 showing a net loss of Rs. 180. Ordinary Shares also declined at Rs. 350, Bombay Dyeing Shares also declined at Rs. 1,050 and steadied at Rs. 1,070. The market was weak with utter absence of any support. Closing quotations were as under:—

Bombay Dyeing 1075 Kohinoor 585 Swadeshi 638 Nagpur 338 Simplex 223 New Great 414 Gokak 335 Indore 545 Century X. R. 480 Colaba 326/4 I. Bleaching 158 354 Finlay 319 Morari 601/4 Edward 685 Meyer 202/8 Apollo 3/12 I. U. Ordinary 15/4 I. U. Defd. 2/12 Madhu Sudan 253 Podar X. R. 180 Khatau X D 247/8.

STEEL
Tata Steel Ord. 350 Tata Steel Defd. 1750 Second 148.

CEMENT
Associated Merger X. D. 171.

INDUSTRIES
Burma X. D. 460 Belapur X. D. 324 Shivrajpur 40 Scindia 30/6 New Prem 8 Construction 198 Tata Chemical 17/12 Tata Oil 63 Indian Iron X. D. 33 Bengal Steel 28/8

ELECTRIC SHARES
Tram Ord. 149 Tata Hydro 152 Andhra 1382/8 Power 1560.

MILLS (CASH)
Elphinstone 92 Phoenix 490 Ind. Mfg. 4300 Koorla 300 Dawn 1545 David 145 New City 212/8 Minerva 213/12 Bradbury 762/8 Bharucha (Defd.) 7 Bharat 42/8 Mysore 232/8 Madhavji 19/6 Mogel 197/8 Laxmi 1600 Vishnu 621/4 Western X. D. 4250 Standard 503/12 Sholapur 6285 Saseoon Cotton 19 Hindustan X. D. 4450 Tata 81/8 Ahmedabad Advance 566/4 Saseoon Silk 74 New Union 19/2 Madhusudan 292/8 Shrinivas 400 Raja Bahadur 125 Berar 266 Victoria 225 Simplex Cpn 120.

ELECTRIC SHARES (CASH)
Ahmedabad 133/12 New 130 Surat 139/6 Karachi 145 Broach 10/4 Ajmer X. D. 10/10 Amalgamated 15/8 Nagpur 56/8 Poona 150 Bombay Suburban 140 Bombay Suburban (New) Prem. 100

BANK SHARES
Reserve 113 Imperial 2045 P. P. 497/8 Central 86/8 Coupon 19 India 243 Union 10/14 Baroda 165 Habib 152/8 Dena Bank 60 United Commercial 70 Jaipur 52 Hindustan Com. 38 Mysore 365 Exchange (Ord.) 50 Eastern 105.

INSURANCE
Oriental 9600 Empire 785 New India 74 Jupiter 31 Vulcan 14/10 Indian Mercantile 55 Universal Fire 15/12 British India General 20/12 Prud 29 Neptune 7 New Great 25 All-India General 31.

RAILWAYS
C. P. 106 Mymensing 100 Guaranteed 100 Pachora 105.

MISCELLANEOUS
Alcock X. R. 311/4 Steamer 565 Burma New 156/4 B. B. Petrol 3/0/5 Mackenzie 145 Port Canning 76 Kemp 490 Zandu Pharmacy 180 Indian Investment Trust 103 Wimco 316/4 Dharamsey Chemical 34 Mukund Iron 10 Dena Trust 24 Alembic 262/8 Supreme India 130 Jamwire 108 Bombay Uganda 74 Bombay Motor Cycle 42 India Cement 32 Walchand Nagar Industries 180 United Motor 74 A. C. C. New 107 Bombay Safe Deposit 910 Hydri Construction 15/10

PREMIER CONSTRUCTION
Tata Steel (1st Pref.) 147/8 Tata Steel (2nd Pref.) 147/8 Tata Steel (3rd Pref.) 147/8 Tata Steel (4th Pref.) 147/8 Tata Steel (5th Pref.) 147/8 Tata Steel (6th Pref.) 147/8 Tata Steel (7th Pref.) 147/8 Tata Steel (8th Pref.) 147/8 Tata Steel (9th Pref.) 147/8 Tata Steel (10th Pref.) 147/8

DEBENTURES
Andhra 1952 (4) 104/8 B. Steamer

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

BOMBAY, Saturday 8-30 p.m.
Tata Steel Ord. 372, 54, 63, 42, 50.
Tata Steel Defd. 1870, 85, 1760, 1815, 1790, 1810, 1720, 1752, 1740.
Dyeing 1120, 10, 40, 1100, 1080, 1050, 1072, 1012.
Kohinoor 590, 80, 605, 585, 595, 585, 575, 588.
Swadeshi 648, 42, 45, 30, 50, 35, 38, 30, 20, 32.

1959 (8) 105/10 I. Hume Pipe (6) 111
Tata Power 1951-104/6 Walchandnagar (6) 117.

OUTSIDE SHARES

India Copper 2/12 B. I. C. 10/4 Burma Corporation 3/8 New Victoria 5 New Victoria Preference 6 Raja 28 Phalton 120 Gold Mohar 340 Kaiser-I-Hind 380 Sajjan 280 Osmanshant 265 Azamshahi 235 Air Service 13 Air Ambica 17 Air India (Tata) 187/8 Hind Motor 7/10 India Steam 14 Valley 11.

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, Feb. 28. In the evening cotton market opened at Rs. 592 and after fluctuating between Rs. 598 and Rs. 587 steadied at Rs. 593 closing quotations were as under:—

	Rs. as. ps.
I.C.C. March	593 0 0
I.C.C. May	583 0 0
I.C.C. July	589 0 0
I.C.C. Sept.	593 0 0

Fears Of Failures Owing To "Sharp Rise"

BOMBAY, Feb. 28. Trading was suspended again today on the Cotton Exchange. The Board of Directors of the East India Cotton Association has asked for the clarification of the stamp duty.

But the market fears some failures owing to a sharp rise of about Rs. 50 between two clearings and traders are not inclined to operate pending the clearing.

The Bombay Government has assumed powers to control forward trading but has failed to take necessary steps with the result that professional operators manipulated the market and shorts were badly caught. The spectacular rise was assisted by the Government of Pakistan's raising export duty from Rs. 40 to Rs. 60 per bale. The delay in the movements of cotton from upcountry also played an important part and bonafide traders had to suffer. Purchasers of actual cotton who hedged in forward contract were compelled to transfer at discount to March and again they are forced to transfer at a further loss to May delivery. This shows that bonafide traders remained unprotected and at their cost professional operators are minting money. Bears have lost heavily. Thus the market is anxious to see the result of the clearing.

The local cotton market will remain open today between 6 p.m. and 7-30 p.m. for trading after the receipt of the Budget but traders are not inclined to do any business.

INDIAN COTTON PARITY.
Indian Cotton March Contract is 1011 cent points below New York March at Exchange rate 331.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Feb. 27.	
March	32.85+26
May	32.87+26
July	32.28+28
October	29.68+35
December	29.22+27
March	29.07+30
May	28.92+37
July	28.26+21
Middling Spot	33.75+26

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Feb. 27.	
March	32.68+27
May	32.76+23
July	32.17+28
October	29.62+33
December	29.20+29
Middling Spot	32.65+25

CHICAGO WHEAT.

CHICAGO, Feb. 27.
March 2.41-1/2 bid.
May 2.36 to 2.36-1/4.
July 2.22 to 2.22-1/4.
Sept. 2.20.

LONDON WHEAT.

London, Feb. 27.
Australian Wheat (bulk) F. O. B. 137/6 Mar.-Apr. quoted.

LONDON BULLION.

London, Feb. 27.
Silver Spot 45 d. Forward 45 d.
Gold 28/12/3.

Import Less Food And Save Dollars

INDUSTRIAL TRUCE TO FIGHT OUT INFLATION

Finance Member Plans 150 Crores Borrowing Programme

(Continued from Page 12)

said that he had conveyed to the Leader of the British Delegation his desire that steps should be taken to initiate talks for a long-term agreement.

Financial Settlement With Pakistan

Mr. Chetty next gave an account of the financial settlement with Pakistan. A satisfactory solution, he added, had also been reached in regard to the allocation of the sterling reserves of the Reserve Bank, which would cease to be the currency authority and banker to the Pakistan Government on September 30, 1948.

Financial Position In 1947-48

Reviewing the financial position in 1947-48 Mr. Chetty said that the estimated deficit for the current year of Rs. 24.59 crores would be reduced to Rs. 6.52 crores. Revenue receipts for the period August 15, 1947 to March 31, 1948 were estimated at Rs. 178.77 crores, against Rs. 172.8 crores in the interim budget. Expenditure was now estimated at Rs. 185.29 crores, a reduction of Rs. 12.1 crores from the original estimate. He said that the improvement of Rs. 6 crores in Revenue Receipts was due mainly to an increase of Rs. 2.35 crores under Customs and a windfall of Rs. 3 crores from the levy on old stocks of cloth released for sale at increased prices following the decontrol of textiles. The estimates included Rs. 2.25 crores on account of Government's share in the increased prices of sugar, stocks of which were frozen by Government when sugar was decontrolled in December, and Rs. 2 crores on account of receipts of the Cotton Textiles Equalisation Fund.

On the expenditure side, there was a saving of Rs. 6.11 crores on Defence. The current year's Defence budget had included a substantial provision for new schemes and for the acquisition of land, but owing to changes in plans on strategic and other considerations and the preoccupation with the operations in Kashmir it was expected that a saving of Rs. 5.75 crores was likely to be effected.

A saving of Rs. 5.99 crores in civil expenditure was mainly due to reduced expenditure on the relief and rehabilitation of refugees. The Minister revealed that although the position was still difficult, "in view of the constant changes in the position and the fluid nature of the relief plans." It was now expected that the expenditure this year might not amount to more than Rs. 14.89 crores against Rs. 22 crores provided in the November Budget. He also expected a saving of Rs. 2.36 crores in the provision of Rs. 22.52 crores for subsidies on imported food-grains. Interest charges were expected to show a saving of Rs. 1.29 crores.

New Financial Year Prospects

Turning to 1948-49, the Finance Minister said that, at the existing level of taxation, he would place the total Revenue for the year at Rs. 230.52 crores, and the expenditure charged to revenue at Rs. 257.37 crores, leaving a deficit of Rs. 26.85 crores.

He gave the main heads of Revenue as Customs, Rs. 81.75 crores; Central Excise, Rs. 34 crores; Receipts from Income-tax (including Rs. 12 crores on account of Excess Profits Tax and Rs. 17 crores on account of Business Profits Tax), Rs. 130 crores. He estimated the divisible pool of income-tax at Rs. 80.24 crores, the Centre retaining Rs. 42.37 crores, leaving Rs. 37.87 crores as the provincial share. Revenue from Posts and Telegraphs would amount to Rs. 26.2 crores and working expenses and interest to Rs. 25.82 crores, leaving a surplus of Rs. 38 lakhs. The contribution of the Railways for next year was still under consideration and no credit was taken on this account in the estimates.

Of the total expenditure of Rs. 257.37 crores for 1948-49, Defence Ser-

vices are expected to account for Rs. 121.08 crores, and Civil expenditure for Rs. 136.29 crores. The Defence figure excluded expenditure of a capital nature, amounting to Rs. 14.99 crores. The Minister stated that the re-constitution of the Armed Forces of the undivided Government of India into separate forces for the two Dominions was virtually complete. He added, "In the altered strategic situation following the partition, and also in view of the recent disturbances in the country, it has not been possible to resume demobilisation in the Armed Forces of the Indian Dominion. The future strength and composition of these forces still remain to be decided, and it may be some time before a decision is taken." Meanwhile, the Army was expected to be maintained at its present level. Certain decisions for the expansion of the Navy and the Air Force had also been taken. The Navy would be strengthened with new types of ships, notably a cruiser and 3 destroyers.

The Military Evacuation Organisation, set up in September 1947, had succeeded in evacuating over 4 million non-Muslims from Western Pakistan and 5 million Muslims from India within a period of 3 months. While the energy and resources of the Army were mobilized for this humanitarian work, further calls were made on them for the defence of Kashmir. The Minister added, "I am sure the House will join me in paying a tribute to the Army and the Royal Indian Air Force for the magnificent way they have responded to the call made on them."

Turning to Civil estimates, Mr. Chetty referred to special items such as expenditure on refugees and food subsidies. Evacuation of refugees being now nearly complete except from Sind and to some extent from N.W.F.P., he said that the expenditure would now largely be on the relief and rehabilitation of refugees and for that purpose a provision of Rs. 10.04 crores had been made. Also a Rehabilitation Finance Administration, to which Government would advance Rs. 10 crores, was being set up. This sum was included in the Capital Budget, as also a sum of Rs. 5 crores for loans and advances for rehabilitation, including loans to Provinces for this purpose.

Expenditure on food subsidies, including bonuses to provinces on the internal procurement of grain under the new food policy, was estimated at Rs. 19.91 crores. The estimates included a provision of Rs. 10 3/4 crores for expenditure on development schemes and resettlement.

The Minister said that while it was impossible to forecast the directions in which the recently set up Economy Committee might suggest economies, he had made a lump cut of Rs. 2 1/2 crores under the various heads of civil expenditure "in order to ensure that some economy is effected pending the report of the Committee." He added, "if the Committee's report suggests economies on a larger scale, I propose to take steps during the course of the year to see that they are realised."

Expenditure on refugees and the payment of subsidies and bonuses for food-grains having accounted for Rs. 29.95 crores, normal expenditure in the coming year would amount to Rs. 106.34 crores. Included in this was Rs. 20.93 crores for expenditure in the nation building sphere. There was also a provision in the capital budget for a grant of Rs. 30 crores to Provincial Governments for development and Rs. 34 crores for loans to them.

Post-war Planning And Development

Regarding Post-war Planning and Development, Mr. Chetty said that there would be no reduction in the extent of the assistance promised by the Centre to the provinces when the provinces were asked to draw up their plans for development. After allowing for the expenditure incurred up to partition and for the areas now in Pakistan, the outstanding balance of assistance to the Provinces at the end of the current year was estimated at Rs. 170 to Rs. 180 crores. In the

Frontier Gandhi Attends Pakistan Assembly

10 Crores Deficit In Budget; Big Borrowing Programme For Refugee Rehabilitation; Provision For Iqbal Memorial

KARACHI, Feb. 28 (A.P.I.): For an hour and a half this evening, 43 Pakistan Parliamentarians, including nine Hindus from East Bengal heard the Finance Minister's 9,000-word speech presenting the parliament the dominion's first budget.

Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, the "Frontier Gandhi", with a Khaddar chaddar over his head, sat in the third row, behind the Finance Minister. Earlier he had taken the oath of allegiance to the constitution of Pakistan.

Among those who heard the budget speech were the Turkish Ambassador to Pakistan; Nawab Gurmani, Prime Minister of Bahawalpur State; the Egyptian Charge d'Affaires in Karachi; Begum Liaquat Ali Khan, Mr. Jamshed Nusserwanjee, Lieutenant Colonel W. B. Hossack, the only European member of the Sind Assembly; the Pir Sahib of Manki Sharif and Mr. Ghani Khan, son of Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan.

BUDGET PROPOSALS

The first budget of Pakistan showed a deficit of Rs. 10.11 lakhs.

This deficit was revealed by Pakistan's Finance Minister Mr. Ghulam Mohammed, when he presented the Dominion's budget for the year 1948-49 to Pakistan Parliament at 5 P.M. here today.

The budget (which includes the Estimates for the Railways of Pakistan) shows that while the Income during the financial year 1948/49 is estimated at Rs. 79.57 lakhs, the estimated expenditure is Rs. 89.68 lakhs.

The Finance Minister stated that the deficit for the current year (August 15, 1947 to May 31, 1948) was Rs. 23.41 lakhs but that for 1948/49 the anticipated deficit was Rs. 10.11 lakhs.

The Finance Minister revealed that during the current year the loss on Railways was estimated at Rs. 150 lakhs next year, there would be a small surplus.

BUDGET AT A GLANCE (for 1948-49)

GROSS REVENUE:—	
Principal heads of revenue	31.20
Railways and Posts and Telegraphs	36.89
Other heads	11.48
GROSS EXPENDITURE:—	
Defence Services	37.11

larger interests of the country as a whole, it would be unwise for the Centre to reduce the assistance to the Provinces, but it would be made clear to the latter that in future grants from the Centre up to the maximum agreed to would be contingent on the Provinces spending from their own resources at least an equal amount. Moreover, the whole scheme of assistance would be subject to readjustment if in the new constitution there was any substantial transfer of resources from the Centre to the units.

For Central schemes of development, including re-settlement, a provision of Rs. 10 3/4 crores had been made in the revenue budget and Rs. 25 1/2 crores in the capital budget.

In addition Rs. 26 1/2 crores had been provided this year and Rs. 76 crores next year for ordinary capital expenditure. "The total provision in the capital budget for normal requirements and for financing the development schemes, both of the Centre and the Provinces," Mr. Chetty said, "comes to the impressive figure of Rs. 70 crores this year and Rs. 165 1/2 crores next year."

Market Borrowings

Turning to the ways and means position, the Minister said that owing to the uncertain political conditions in the early months of the present financial year, the partition of the country and the widespread communal disturbances, it had not been possible to borrow from the market the substantial amount originally planned. He revealed that the market borrowings next year had been taken at Rs. 150 crores, "but if circumstances are propitious the scale of borrowing will be stepped up." He reiterated the appeal he made last November for the utmost co-operation of the public in the borrowing operations of the Government.

Railways and Posts and Telegraphs	37.15
Other expenditure	15.42
Deficit	10.11 lakhs

CUSTOMS & EXCISE DUTIES

At the discussion in the Partition Council before separation, the Indian representatives had refused to agree to the pooling and distribution between the two Dominions (at least during the initial period) of the proceeds of Customs and Excise duties. India thereby retained a substantial amount of Revenue which should have accrued to Pakistan.

REFUGEE REHABILITATION FINANCE CORPORATION

Mr. Ghulam Mohammed announced that it was proposed to set up a Refugee Rehabilitation Finance Corporation, in which Government would invest rupees one crore, to start with, towards the capital (Rs. three crores) of the Corporation and he would like the House to appoint a small committee to associate itself with the formulation of the scheme.

BORROWING PROGRAMME

"The fulfilment of these requirements must necessarily involve expenditure of huge sums of money, and it seems to me that we may inevitably have to enter into a borrowing programme of some magnitude."

The finances of Western Pakistan Provinces, particularly those of West Punjab Government, had been seriously strained in dealing with the refugee problem, and the Finance Minister, therefore, proposed to give them an outright "capital grant" of Rs. one and a half crores during the next financial year—to be suitably allocated between West Punjab; the N.W.F.P. and Sind—in respect of their constructive schemes for the rehabilitation of refugees.

Turning to his proposals for the next year the Finance Minister said that the ordinary income tax and super tax rates would remain unchanged, but certain concessions would be made to new industries. His main proposal was that new industrial undertakings using power driven machinery and employing more than fifty men in Pakistan should, during the first five years, be exempt from all direct taxations on so much of their profits as does not exceed five per cent of the capital employed.

Mr. Ghulam Mohammed also proposed to extend by five years the period at present prescribed for the grant of the special initial depreciation of fifteen per cent on new buildings and to allow a special initial depreciation of twenty per cent on machinery and plant which is brought into use for the first time in Pakistan, even if it had been previously used elsewhere.

WITHDRAWAL FROM WAZIRISTAN

Speaking of the withdrawal of troops from Waziristan, the Finance Minister said:

"The Pakistan Government, realising that the tribesmen are our own flesh and blood, have made this gesture in the interests of peace, and we are certain that it will further cement our existing bonds of friendship with the brave Pathans."

Pakistan's policy with regard to the Tribal Areas must undergo a radical change and be completely reorientated.

As a beginning, I have included a sum of rupees five lakhs in the next year's budget for educational schemes and another rupees five lakhs for making advances for the promotion of cottage industries in the Tribal Areas.

IQBAL ACADEMY.

In a touching reference to the late Doctor Mohammad Iqbal, the great poet and philosopher, the visionary who had dreamed of Pakistan. Mr. Ghulam Mohammed said:—

"As a mark respect to the memory of the man, who in our generation revolutionised Muslim thought, I have included a provision of rupees one lakh in the next year's budget as a first contribution for the establishment of an academy bearing his name."

"Greater Menace Than Hitler"

Harriman's Charge Against Russia

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 (Reuter).—Mr. Averell Harriman, Secretary of Commerce, has told Congressmen that if the United States turns its back on the Soviet threat it will be only a few years before "we will face a situation which is unmanageable".

Giving evidence for a proposed survey of uncharted Alaskan coasts, and for Arctic weather research, he told the House Appropriations subcommittee in secret session that Russia "is a greater menace than Hitler was".

Mr. Harriman said: "I think we can deal with it today, and I think we can roll the pressure back on this aggressive force. But if we let them take control of Central Europe, with its 270 million people, we will face a situation that we cannot deal with. The balance of power which is now preponderantly in our favour will be against us".

His statement was contained in the Sub-committee's report to Congress today.

SOCIETY WEDDING

On the occasion of the marriages of Kumari Satyavati "Prabhakar" and Kumari Prabha Bhargava, "Prabhakar", daughters of Shri Brahma Datta Bhargava, General Manager, General Assurance Society Ltd., with Shri Daya Nand Bhargava, B. Com., and Dr. Ramesh Kumar Bhargava, M.B.B.S., on the 5th and 14th February, 1948, respectively, there were large gatherings of distinguished gentlemen present at the reception of "Barat", including Sir Bhag Chand Soni, Shri C. B. Nagar, I.C.S., Shri Durga Prasad, Dy. Commissioner, Dewan Bahadur Har Bilas Sarda, Shri R. S. Mathur, Principal, Government College, Dr. D. R. Malhotra, Khan Bahadur, Abdul Qayyum Asstt. Commissioner, Mr. P. C. Goyal, Income Tax Officer, R. S. Jawaharlal Rawat, R. D. Kishen Lall, R. B. Shivcharam Dass, R. S. Bishambarnath, Shri R. D. Range, Dy. Supdt. of Police, R. S. Motilal, R. S. Vithal Das Rath, R. S. Lal Chand Kothari, Rai Bahadur Pyare Lal Bhargava, Distt. and Sessions Judge, Hardoi, Shri P. D. Bhargava, Shri M. L. Budhwar, Ex-cise Commissioner, Captain R. D. Vohra, Health Officer, Dr. S. D. Ahuja, R. B. Dr. Suraj Narain, Civil Surgeon, Shri Gangadhar Widhani, Secretary of Education Board and K. S. Moho, Husain Christhi. Owing to National Mourning on the 5th Shri Brahma Datta cancelled the Tea Party and marriage procession and the dinner and the Barat was entertained only with Bhajans and recitations.

"PESHUTAN"—A MAGAZINE ON IRAN

Mr. Asapandiar M. Aga Secretary of the Irani Zarathosti Anjuman writes:—A magazine in English and Persian providing information about ancient Iran will be started from March 21 under the editorship of Kaikhosrow Kashavarz of Teheran (Iran). The magazine will be called "Peshutan" and contain about 40 pages. Those who want more information in this connection should communicate to the Secretary of the Irani Zarthosti Anjuman, Kermani Building Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road.

32-PAGE BOOKLET

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SOCIALISATION WILL DISRUPT ECONOMY

Shroff's Warning At Baroda Rotary Club

BARODA, Feb. 27 (API).—A note of warning that mere socialisation of the means of production will not only stand in the way of the economic development of the country but on the other hand disrupt the existing economy and deprive the community of that continuous flow of goods and services obtainable at present was sounded by Mr. A. D. Shroff, Director of the Tatas speaking at the Baroda Rotary Club this evening.

Mr. Shroff surveyed at length the economic trends gaining ground in the country and said: "I have no quarrel with the Socialists in so far as they desire to bring about a rapid economic development of the country with a view to raise the general standard of living of all classes of the country. As a matter of fact no patriotic Indian could live and wish for anything else that there should be a more equitable distribution of income and wealth than obtained at present and that equal opportunities for advancement and progress should be available to every man and woman are objectives that have found ready acceptance by all—Socialists and Non-Socialists. But where we differ and must differ from Socialists, is in the method and procedure they advocate as the only means if attaining the objectives; they want the country to destroy those agencies and instruments—the entire apparatus which has been built up with the hard and costly experience of many decades—which must be utilised in accelerating the tempo of economic progress.

"It is of course not disputed that agencies and instruments can and

must be adopted to the changing requirements of the new trends of thought in the country. The country—and in which I include the industrialists—must also have an open mind to consider and adopt any new instruments and agencies which may be able to effectively replace the existing methods and systems."

Mr. Shroff said that the National Planning Committee appointed by the Indian National Congress in 1938 with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru as Chairman had set out a social objective in the process of industrialisation of the country. With the advent of political freedom in the country increasing attention was being now diverted to social and economic problems. The Congress Government at the centre was drawing up an economic programme for the country.

Mr. Shroff added: "In the vast ocean of humanity that inhabits this country the industrialists numerically may appear as a few ripples on the surface, but in the background of their contribution to the economic development which has put India on the industrial map of the world and with their experience and capacity to lift the country to the foremost rank of industrial nations of the world, their place in any scheme of things in the future of this country can only be ignored with the certainty of causing a severe setback to and indefinite postponement of the achievement of those hopes and ambitions we have all cherished of making our motherland strong and respected in the world."

DOCTORATE FOR NEHRU

Delhi University To Confer Degree At Special Convocation

NEW DELHI, Feb. 27 (UPI) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Prime Minister of India, will receive an Honorary Degree of Doctor of Literature at a special Convocation to be held at the Delhi University on March 7 next to celebrate the Silver Jubilee. Other persons who will be recipients of this Degree are Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Sir John Sargeant, Dr. Zakir Hussain, Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao, Rao Sahib S. E. Ranganathan, Dr. S. N. Sen and Dr. Mortimer Wheeler.

An Honorary Degree of D. Sc. will be awarded to Sir S. S. Bhatnagar, Sir K. S. Krishna, Mr. D. N. Wadri, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Sir S. Varadachariar and Sir B. N. Rau.

Lord Louis Mountbatten, Chancellor of the University, will lay the foundation stone of the Faculty Building for post-Graduate research.

Lady Mountbatten will lay the foundation stone of Miranda House which will be utilised as a full-fledged Women's College having teaching courses in Arts, Science and domestic subjects.

PALESTINE TO REMAIN LEGAL ENTITY

Britain To Recognise U. N. As Government Commission

LAKE SUCCESS, Feb. 28 (Reuter).: The British Government has formally notified the United Nations Palestine Commission that from May 15 it will be recognised by Britain as the Government of Palestine.

The British memorandum to the Palestine Commission on the legal meaning of termination of the mandate said: "Palestine is today a legal entity but it is not a sovereign state. "Palestine is a territory administered under the mandate by the British Government, which is entirely responsible both for its internal administration and for its foreign affairs."

Rs. Two Crores Worth Of Cloth For Pakistan From India

PESHAWAR, (I. P. S.). The Frontier will get cloth worth two crores of rupees from India in 1948. Out of this, 80 lakhs worth has already been bought in Bombay of which 30 lakhs worth has arrived in Karachi. The cloth will be sent from Karachi to the Frontier at the rate of two wagons daily.

More States To Merge

Groundwork For Formation Of Malwa Completed

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Feb. 27.

The question of a Capital for the Malwa Province has been referred to a small committee which Rulers of Malwa expected the State Minister Sardar Patel to set up. It is reported that an agreement has now been completed as a groundwork for the formation of the Province Bhopal is believed to be still holding out, mostly on personal grounds. He however has expressed no hostility to have proposal these agencies, of which seven-Dash Beri, Jigni, Santha, Bihat, Baoni and Sarila are surrounded on all sides by the Districts of United Provinces. They therefore will be merged into the United Provinces. Well-informed circles in New Delhi claim that Government is not opposed to the merger of big states which have individual representation in Constituent Assembly. The fact that Government has supported the merger of Gwalior and Indore into Malwa province is a pointer to such a proposal.

VINDHYA PRADESH

Other merger movements also are gaining ground for the creation of Vindhya Pradesh and Rajasthan. Rules of Rewa and Udepur are leaders of these movements. The State Ministry Secretary, Mr. V. P. Menon is expected to visit Nowgong on 5th March to meet rulers of Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand State to get the covenant of those states signed. This Union will be called Vindhya Pradesh.

ARMY RECRUITMENT IN JULLUNDUR

JULLUNDUR, Feb. 27. (API): Two thousand men were recruited from Jullundur to the Army today.

In the evening the recruits were inspected by Dr. Gopichand Bhargava the East Punjab Premier, who has accompanied by Master Tara Singh, the Akali Leader, Major General Thimayya, Major-General Sant Singh, Brigadier Turner and Col. Sujan Singh.

After the inspection Dr. Bhargava told newsmen "I congratulate General Thimkayya and Major-General Sant Singh on both the quality and quantity of the recruits."

"Punjab," he added, "is the sword arm of India and so shall it be in future. Punjab is prepared for any eventuality and emergency".

General Thimayya said that the standard of recruits seemed to be higher than what he had seen even in pre-war days.

BREACH OF MEDICAL ETHICS

The publication in the lay press of reports of medical cases, surgical operations and other treatment as well as laudatory references to medical practitioners registered with the Bombay Medical Council constitutes a breach of professional ethics.

This is the view of the Executive Committee of the Council which has received several complaints of advertising and contravention of the provisions of the code of medical ethics against medical practitioners. The Council seeks the co-operation of the press in advising its contributors and correspondents against sending in for publication such notices or laudatory references.

Special Convocation

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Degrees were conferred upon 1343 students of the University of Bombay by Mahamahopadhyaya P. V. Kane, Vice-Chancellor, at a Special Convocation at the University Convocation Hall this afternoon. Of these students, 1,180 took their degrees 'in absentia'. 490 students took the B.A. degree, 212 B.Sc., 139 B.Com., 211 LL.B., 71 M.B.B.S., 44 M.A. and 26 M.Sc.

Sind To Be "Dry" On Holidays

KARACHI, Feb. 28. (A.P.I.): In pursuance of its Prohibition policy, the Government of Sind is reported to have passed orders directing that all country liquor shops should be closed throughout the province on all Fridays, Gazetted holidays of both Hindus and Muslims as well as on all such days when the labouring classes receive their monthly pay.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24. (Reuter): Well informed international economic expert said here today that a communist seizure of power in Czechoslovakia would probably result in the loss of a proposed 350,000,000 dollars loan from the World Bank.

"Impossible" To Co-operate With Communists

British Labour Party Secretary's Declaration

MANNINGTREE (ESSEX), Feb. 27 (Reuter): Mr. Morgan Phillips, Secretary of the British Labour Party, declared here tonight that co-operation with Communists was "impossible".

Mr. Phillips said Socialists could not ignore the implications of "this latest demonstration of Communist double-dealing" in which their own comrades, the Czech Social Democrats, had been the main target of Communist attack.

"In Hungary the same process is under way. All those Social Democrats who carry the confidence of the Hungarian working class are being expelled from the party executive by Communist pressure."

"Surely it is not too late for Socialists in other countries, who are still free from direct pressure by a Communist secret police, to consider their position clearly."

MADRAS MEMORIAL FOR GANDHIJI

Rajaji Congratulates Ministry For Extension Of Prohibition

CALCUTTA, Feb. 28. (A.P.I.): Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Governor of West Bengal, in a letter to the Finance Minister of Madras, Mr. Gopala Reddi, congratulating Mr. Reddi and the Premier of Madras on extending prohibition to the whole of the Madras province, says: "you have by this raised a great memorial for Gandhiji". Mr. Rajagopalachari says.

Mr. Rajagopalachari adds: "We should immediately devise effective measures for a widespread savings bank movement and for a programme of joy in rural and industrial areas to replace the undoubted physical consolation that drink had hitherto been giving to the miserable. Without this, total prohibition could become a dead-sea fruit, however great the enterprise might have been."

EDINBURGH, Feb. 27 (Reuter): The Church of Scotland missionaries are not to be withdrawn from any of the mission stations in India and Pakistan whatever the future situation, the Minister of Glasgow Cathedral Reverend Dr. Nsville A. Davidson said at a press conference here today. Dr. Davidson has just returned from a four months' tour in India.

Mass Parade In Prague

Settling Up Of Peasants Democratic Organisation

PRAGUE, Feb. 28. (Reuter): There will be a mass parade in Prague's old town hall square today before M. Klement Gottwald, Communist head of Czechoslovakia's new Government of Communists and Left-Wing Socialists. Thousands of peasants from all parts of Czechoslovakia are flocking to Prague in trains, buses, lorries and other vehicles to attend a mass meeting tomorrow to set up a nation-wide "peasants democratic organisation."

Prague radio reported. All delegates to the Slav Congress, which ends in Prague today, will stay for tomorrow's meeting.

Dr. Edward Benes, President of Czechoslovakia and Madame Benes left the Hradcany palace here last night to spend the weekend at their private country residence at Fezínove Usti, in southern Bohemia.

Prague radio said last night that the Slovak Democrat Party's Action Committee had announced it was recalling 21 Slovak Democrat deputies from the Slovak National Assembly.

The move followed the official indictment of four Slovak leaders members of the National Assembly under the law for the protection of the Czechoslovak state.

Earlier Prague radio had said that security forces had discovered that Slovak leaders had entered into "connections" with a certain foreign diplomat who "enabled them to communicate with subversive centres in London by means of diplomatic channels."

CEYLON'S MEMORIAL TO GANDHIJI

COLOMBO: (Reuter) — Sir Ivor Jennings, Vice-Chancellor of the Ceylon University, suggests that the best memorial to Mahatma Gandhi in Ceylon might take the form of a Cancer hospital or a Cultural Home. "There is no doubt," says Sir Ivor, "that a cancer hospital is needed, though perhaps Gandhi would have suspected that the disease was in large measure a product of civilisation to be cured by simple living. In any event our hospital system is too large a problem to be tackled by private charity."

Sir Ivor suggests that a Gandhi Memorial Fund might be started to subsidise the work of cancer relief done on an inadequate scale by many voluntary societies.

Referring to the alternate suggestion of a Cultural Home, Sir Ivor remarks, that Ceylon has a cultural home already in the University which however has as yet made little attempt to provide certain types of culture, particularly art, literature and music. He attributed this shortcoming to the fact that Ceylon is not a country with a large leisured class nor a country in which art, literature and music can produce much income. He suggested therefore that they should revert to the mediaeval idea and give paid employment to artists and musicians as we give employment to scholars.

"They must not be government servants," he adds, "for there is nothing so soul-destroying as political control: they must be able to produce pictures, sculptures, poems, nobels, plays, music and such like without questions being asked whether the Minister approves their policies or they are firmly fixed to party line. The most suitable place for the purpose is a University."

Saying that he would hesitate to present such a scheme to the government as the immediate results would be small, Sir Ivor says it is very suitable scheme for a private endowment associated with Mahatma Gandhi. It would not create a cultural home without a culture but would put more culture into the Island's cultural home.

Sir Ivor declares, "There is not the slightest reason why the University Park should become the Latin Quarter of Kandy and Kandy the artistic centre of Asia."

Another War Thi Says Danish Seer

COPENHAGEN: (Reuter) — Mr. Age Toldnaes, a Dane who claims to be able to foretell the future, told a newspaper here that two big countries would be involved in another war this year.

A third country would start it, he said. He claimed that Marshal Stalin was against another war but that other Great Powers were working towards one.

Mr. Toldnaes said he had looked into the future and "seen men in foreign costumes carrying knives turned forward."

FAVOURITES FAIL AT MAHALUXMI Redbay Bags Rajpipla Gold Cup

(By Our Racing Correspondent.)

Followers of the money had the snubbing at Mahaluxmi today with several firm favourites going down in the programme. Khundil, facile winner of the second division of the Dharwar Plate was the only exception to score as the first choice.

For the first time this season, the treble pool found a single person cashing the lavish Rs. 1,34,936 but the same was shared in a syndicate.

Mrs. Justice's Redbay affirmed that he is the best horse racing here today when gaining a thrilling and stylish win in the day's attraction, the Rajpipla gold cup. The winner of the Eclipse Stakes was neglected by many in view of the middle distance which was considered short but the great horse shot like an arrow through the middle position over the last furlong and spared 1½ lengths from Laxmi Vilas when passing the winning Harold Jones rode a marvellous race on the Irish-bred horse. The heavily supported Ocean Way was seen striding forward early but disappeared from the fray long before sighting the home-stretch.

In the concluding event, the highly spoken of Laila failed to oblige her even-money supporters when she was squarely beaten by another three-year-old Liberty Belle. The poor timing, 1 minute and 18 seconds required by the winner makes plain that the winner and also the runner-up are distinctly no match to Balam and Prince of Ramgarh who recently outclassed similar opponents.

Trainer Talib alone gained the laurels with a double through Khundil and Liberty Belle.

The following are the results:—

DHARWAR PLATE—(Div. III)—5 Furs.
Mrs. Currim Rahim & R. S. Mistry's CALTEX 8-7 Purtingingh 1
Mr. K. Ishwarlal's KOTIDHWAJ 8-7 Kasbekar 2
Mr. T. A. Husein's PROSPERO 8-7 Damodar 3
Mr. W. W. Walker's RED RUFUS 8-7 Mohd Khan 3
Not Run: Who Knows.
Won by 1 1/2, 1/2, Shd.
Time: 1min. 5 3/5secs.
Tote Paid: Rs. 103 for win, Rs. 29. 21 and 14 for places.

DHARWAR PLATE—(Div. II)—5 Furs.
Mr. A. L. J. Talib's KHUNDIL 8-7 S. Chavan 1
Mrs. B. R. Gupta & Beharilal Dho-landas's SUNLIGHT 8-7 Purtingingh 2
Mr. F. H. Mehta's YEARLING 8-7 Purshotam 3
Mrs. A. S. Motabhoj & S. Fazli's CRESCENT 8-7 Khade 4
Not Run: Red Spear, Cocktop and Alma.
Won by 4l, 2 1/2, Nk.
Time: 1min. 4secs.
Tote paid Rs. 31 for win, 17, 46 and 21 for places.

THE TANSA PLATE (Div. III)—Distance 6 Furlongs.
H.H. Akkasahab Maharaj's AL HAMRA 9-4 Medhe 1
Mr. Mahomed Husein's BAHAM KHAN 7-11 Tasi 2
Mr. and Mrs. Thadani's MAYFAIR LADY 7-12 J. Bhosle 3
Capt. S. A. Rashid's PATRICIA'S CHOICE 8-10 Antoo 4
Not run: Sal Mubarak.
Won by 13/4l, 1l, Hd.
Time: 1min. 18secs.
Tote paid: Rs. 477 for win, Rs. 113 60 and 21 for places.

THE DHARWAR PLATE (Div. I)—Distance 5 Furlongs.
Maharaja of Cooch Behar's ARJUN 8-7 Taylor 1
Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's RANA PRA-TAP 8-7 Roberts 2
Mr. T. A. Hussain's RASHTRA-PATI 8-7 Jones 3
Maharaja of Idar's NAVROZE 8-7 Rickaby 4
Not run: Gold and Silver, Asoka.
Won by 2l, 1 1/2, Hd.
Time: 1min. 3 1/5secs.
Tote paid: Rs. 36 for win, Rs. 18 23 and 24 for places.

THE GULAMHUSEIN ESSAJI CUP—Distance about 1 1/2 Miles.
Mr. G. R. Kolte and Rao Saheb D. B. Bilare's STAR OF MAHAD 8-11 Damodar 1
M/s. Chandulal J. Shah and M. H. Ahmedbhoj's HAPPY GO LUCKY 7-12 P. Khade 2

Mrs. Fatma M. Javeri and Lt. Col. H. S. Weston's FASHION PARADE 8-3 Sheikh 3
Mrs. Shalini Jadhav's LUMINOUS 8-3 S. Chavan 4
Not run: Moving Picture.
Won by 3l, Shd., 1 1/2.
Time: 2mins. 44 2/5secs.
Tote paid: Rs. 141 for win, Rs. 54. 33 and 45 for places.

THE RAJPIPLA GOLD CUP—Distance 1 Mile.
Mrs. Justice's REDBAY 9-7 Jones 1
Maharani Seeta Devi Gaekwar of Baroda's LAXMI VILAS 8-13 P. Khade 2
M/s. Chandulal J. Shah and A. H. Ahmedbhoj's PUSH ON 8-13 Burn 3
Maharaja of Parlakimedi's DUBON-AIR 8-12 Taylor 4
Not run: High Spirits, Namdar, Sister Vincent, Kirti.
Won by 1 1/2, Shd., 1/2l.
Time: 1min. 40 1/5secs.
Tote paid: Rs. 118 for win, Rs. 38. 29 and 20 for places.

THE ANDHERI PLATE—Distance 1 1/4 Miles.
Mr. R. T. Wandrekar's DOORANI 8-9 P. Khade 1
Mr. J. F. G. Stevenson's ONCE AGAIN 8-7 Jones 2
M/s. Chandulal J. Shah and A. H. Ahmedbhoj's SITAMGAR 8-13 Burn 3
Mrs. K. M. Modi's DRAGON SEED 8-10 Russi, M. 4
Not run: Little Caesar.
Won by 1 1/4l, 2l, Shd.
Time: 2mins. 12secs.
Tote paid: Rs. 40 for win, Rs. 15. 67 and 16 for places.

THE TANSA PLATE (Div. II)—Distance 6 Furlongs.
Mr. Bhogilal H. Patel's PROGRESS 8-2 Sheikh 1
Maharani Seetadevi Gaekwar of Baroda's ROYAL BLESSINGS 8-2 P. Khade 2
Shrimant Y. P. Ghatge and Prince Jaysinh's COEUR D'OR 8-8 Damodar 3
Maharaja of Rajpipla's WINDSOR KNIGHT 8-11 Jones 4
Not run: Joy Ride, Golden Pom, Padmini Devi, Maha Nanda, Golden Promise.
Won by Hd, Shd, 1/2l.
Time: 1min. 17 4/5secs.
Tote paid: Rs. 246 for win, Rs. 72. 39 and 59 for places.

THE TANSA PLATE (Div. I)—Distance 6 Furlongs.
M/s. Abdulla I. Rahimtoola and A. H. Ahmedbhoj's LIBERTY BELLE 8-11 N. Dar 1
Mr. Husein G. Khairaz, Dr. A. Karmally and Lt. Col. N. D. Gandhi's LAILA 8-11 Kasbekar 2
H. H. Akkasahab Maharaj's GOLDEN HORN 9-0 Chavan 3
Mr. B. R. Patel's AZAD HIND 9-0 P. Khade 4
Not run: Chhatrapati, Star of Sirohi, Shubb Laxmi, Razia.
Tote paid: Rs. 33 for win, Rs. 12, 12 and 13 for places.

S. E. A. YOUTH CONFERENCE SHOOTING OUTRAGE

One Killed And 6 Injured

CALCUTTA, Feb. 28. (A.P.I.): Sushil Mukerjee, one of the six persons injured in the shooting outrage at yesterday's reception to foreign delegates to South-East Asia Youth Conference died last night.

He was a member of the Indian Peoples Theatre Association, whose Secretary, Mr. Niranjan Sen was also among the five others injured.

Details of the incident show that the attackers whose number is given by some as 20 started the attack by throwing two bombs when the delegates were assembling for the reception. Some of the miscreants had their faces covered with black handkerchiefs. Three or four men ran down the verandah of the house firing at random. One of them entered a room where two boys and their tutor had taken refuge when the shooting started. One of the boys was injured in the firing.

An unexploded bomb was recovered from the court yard after the incident. When the police arrived on the scene, the miscreants had all escaped.

The foreign delegates to the South East Youth Conference, in a state-

C.C.I. TENNIS SWEDES IN SINGLES FINAL

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Very disappointing matches were played on the penultimate day of the tournament. Not one of the matches witnessed this evening provided any good class of tennis and the large crowd that had gathered went home utterly disappointed.

Misra was never a match for the Swede Johannsson who entered the final to meet his fellow countryman at the cost of but three games. The foreigners have strengthened the emphasis always placed on length and consistency instead of sheer pace. Misra was never comfortable against the accurate and consistent stroking of his opponent and did hardly one thing right. After being down by four games to two in the first set he threw away the set in a vain and desultory hope of winning the next. In this he started somewhat promisingly, sticking to the baseline as far as possible since his excursions to the net had cost him very dearly. Johannsson showed sound ball control and either passed Misra outright when he stormed the net or dropped the ball gently near his feet leaving Misra in a very awkward fix almost every time from which he seldom emerged successfully. The second set was also a repetition of the first after Misra had bagged the first game and interest waned thereafter.

In the men's doubles final Man Mohan and Misra, who won the requisite games to finish their last evening's match with Mehta and Kantawalla, played somewhat better tennis against Johannsson and Bergelin. Man Mohan was good throughout and sometimes even excellent his overhead being the best in the match. It was therefore rather unfortunate that the losing of the match was a result at least in part of Man Mohan dropping one of his services in the first and two in the second set. On both these occasions these acted as the deciding factors as the remaining contestants converted theirs with profit.

The mixed doubles semi-final between Miss Merchant and Mehta and Miss Woodbridge and Kantawalla was not quite as interesting as the score of 8-6, 6-4 might indicate.

The unfinished mixed semi-final was perhaps the best match of a dull and drab evening. Mrs. Mody easily cornered most of the glory by her courageous and outstanding display of a wide repertoire of strokes. Time and again she fought a duel between Johannsson from the baseline and on several occasions brought off beautiful strokes to terminate the rally. One may reasonably say that Mrs. Mody succeeded where Misra failed. The match was left unfinished due to bad light and the third set will be replayed tomorrow.

The results:—
MEN'S SINGLES (SEMI-FINAL)
T. Johannsson beat S. C. Misra 6-2, 6-1.

MEN'S DOUBLES (SEMI-FINAL)
S. C. Misra and Man Mohan beat J. M. Mehta and J. M. Kantawalla 10-8, 6-3.

(FINAL)
T. Johannsson and L. Bergelin beat Man Mohan and S. C. Misra 6-4, 6-2.

MIXED DOUBLES (SEMI-FINALS)
Miss Merchant and J. M. Mehta beat Miss L. Woodbridge and J. M. Kantawalla 8-6, 6-4; Miss P. Khanna and T. Johannsson versus Mrs. Mody and S. C. Misra 6-2, 4-6, 2-2 (unfinished).

JUNIORS' SINGLES (SEMI-FINAL)
N. Kumar beat Gopaladas 6-1, 6-1.

LADIES' DOUBLES (FINAL)
Miss L. Woodbridge and Miss P. Khanna beat Miss L. Merchant and Mrs. S. Mody 6-4, 6-1.

SUNDAY'S MATCHES
Court No. 1

3-30 p.m. Final of Juniors' singles N. Kumar vs. J. V. Doshi; followed by final of men's singles L. Bergelin vs. T. Johannsson; followed by final of ladies' singles Miss P. Khanna vs. Miss L. Merchant; followed by final of mixed doubles Miss Merchant and J. M. Mehta vs. Mrs. Mody and S. C. Misra or Miss P. Khanna and T. Johannsson.

ment say that immediately on the arrival of the delegates, bombs were thrown both inside and outside the house, one of them bursting right inside the door. Pistol and stengun shots followed. Four or five persons, equipped with stenguns and revolvers, held at firing positions, rushed into the house, firing and seriously injuring six persons.

I wish very much that the 13th Indian Olympic Games were not held at Lucknow. The place was not at all suitable for the purpose. The sandy ground on the Gomati bank was a severe handicap to all the athletes. You cannot expect them to create great records, either in running or jumping, on a soft and slippery surface. If the grass on it was not removed, perhaps things might have been somewhat better.

But as it turned out, the mistake was a blessing in disguise. There were two smart showers of rain on the second day of the meet. Were it not for the prompt draining and drying of the field, it would have been impossible to hold the sport at all. The fact however remains that the ground did not help to produce anything outstanding in the athletic events.

A WISE MOVE

It is a wise move on the part of the A.A.F.I. to stage an exhibition meet at Calcutta about the end of March. I understand that the first three of all the events and those prominent athletes who could not take part in the Games due to illness or other causes, would be invited to participate in it. This will help the selectors to choose their men and women judiciously and also gauge their attainments properly. The athletes on their part would have nothing to grumble about.

The food and water of Lucknow although there was very little of the latter available, did not agree with the Bombay athletes. Consequently they had various kinds of complaints culminating in their poor, from their own point of view—or no performances at all. Let us hope they will acquit themselves creditably in Calcutta next month.

PATIALA'S EASY VICTORY

As was expected, Patiala won the athletic championship for them with

SPORTS JOTTINGS

From Here And There

By J. C. MAITRA

OLYMPIC GAMES AT LUCKNOW. A WISE MOVE. PATIALA'S EASY VICTORY. KABBADI CHAMPIONSHIP FOR BOMBAY. PLEDGE FROM ATHLETES. LACK OF PUBLIC INTEREST. GOVERNMENT GRANT RS. 10,000. A.A.F.I. INACTIVE. MOIN-UL-HAQ'S BOOK OF RECORDS.

98 points to their credit while Bombay stood second with only 37 points to their account. In matter of stamina the tall hefty men from Patiala led the way easily. Even then they could eclipse only two of the old records in Marathon and Steeple Chase. But for the disturbances in the North, they might have had better training and made better showing.

For Bombay, Banoo Gazdar created a new timing in a solitary event—and that was in 200 metres run.

Mysore fared more prominently with much lesser number of athletes on the field. H. Rebello and M. Soares claimed two national records in Hop, Step and Jump and Broad-Jump for women respectively. There was no doubt that Mysore is taking rapid strides in the field of athletics and if they can maintain their present rate of progress it will be long before they seriously challenge the leading provinces.

KABBADI CHAMPIONSHIP FOR BOMBAY

Bombay swept the board practically in the cycling events and won the Kabbadi (Hu-tu-tu) Championship, our salutes to the winners. But the general showing of all the men and women—not only of Bombay but the rest of India—was so poor that we

can hardly expect India's representatives at the World Games in London next summer to put up a decent show there. And this I say in spite of whatever improvement our athletes may show at Calcutta next month.

Under such circumstances, is it worth our while to send a large number of men and women—at a prohibitive cost—to England to make a sorry exhibition of themselves?

PLEDGE FROM ATHLETES

Many people think it would be unwise to do so. They consider it a sheer waste of money. But there are others who think that unless we send them more with the object of gaining knowledge and experience than for winning laurels, India will never be able to reach the world standard. There is much to be said in favour of the latter view point.

But I think a condition should be laid down that every athlete on their return home should engage themselves in imparting the knowledge and experience thus gained at public expense—to the promising youngsters in their respective provinces. Then only the money would have been well spent.

LACK OF PUBLIC INTEREST

There were competitions of various kinds like wrestling, weight-lifting, volley ball, basket ball—apart from those mentioned above—to attract the attention of the public and rouse their enthusiasm in a large measure. But the response from the fans was meagre. Hardly five thousand people attended each of the three days.

Cycling events were held at a separate place—the University grounds—where only a small number of spectators patronised the sport. I wonder if it would not have been wiser to stage them at the Stadium. Then

at least they would have received greater encouragement from the public.

I need hardly mention that suitable tracks were altogether absent to make good records possible.

GOVERNMENT GRANT RS. 10,000

At the I. O. A. Council meeting it was disclosed that only Rs. 29,000 have so far been received towards the anticipated expenditure of three lakhs of rupees for the Olympic tour. The Government of India has donated Rs. 10,000 towards same. I doubt very much if it would be possible to persuade Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Premier of India, or Maulana Abul Kalam Azad the Education Minister in their present frame of mind due to Mahatma Gandhi's assassination, to increase the grant substantially. But there is very little time left to collect the remainder.

The I.O.A. Council has acted wisely in permitting the various national associations to raise funds for themselves. I have little doubt that the I. H. F. and A.I.F.F. would be able to collect sufficient sums to send their teams to the Olympiad.

A. A. F. I. INACTIVE.

The others must bestir themselves. The A. A. F. I. is nothing but a part of the I. C. A. under different name as it is composed of only representatives of the provincial and State Olympic Associations. It was formed two years ago to promote athletics in this country. But it has done precious little since its birth owing to the stout opposition by the provincial Olympic Associations to give up their powers. In such a state there is no sense in having a separate national organisation for athletics. The old I. A. A. can carry on without adding to the travelling expenses of the official.

Pressed by me Prof. G. D. Sondhi, President of the A. A. F. I. gave an assurance that he would issue a directive to the provincial associations to establish separate athletic bodies in their areas. I hope this will come to fruition soon.

Moin-ul-Haq's Book of Records

The General Secretary of the I. O. A., S. M. Moin-ul-Haq has just brought out a book on "Athletic and other records. It is a monumental work on the subject. Every information in connection with the Olympic games held in India and abroad finds place in this book. As this is the only book of its kind, every athlete and athletic body should possess a copy. It is a labour of love for Moin and thus deserves full appreciation by the sporting public.

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INFO. BY RAMDAS MOTILAL SHAN



Tutankhamen

along it were fragments of the lesser damage of their plunder. The passage was thirty feet long, sloping downward, and it was not until two days later that the excavators reached the end. Here they found a blocked-up door with similar seals and, unfortunately, the same signs of breaking and entering. This depressing double evidence firmly convinced them that the tomb must surely have been looted, or that it was merely a cache.

Slowly, with tantalizing slowness, the final debris was cleared. Carter, his hands trembling, and an expectant group behind him, breached a small hole in the upper left-hand corner. Out came the confined atmosphere of centuries. An iron testing-rod went in. It showed blank space behind the door as far as it could reach. Candle tests were made for escaping foul gases. Carter then widened the hole slightly, inserted the candle and peered in. Here were the secrets of 3,000 years, and the anxious company stirred restlessly in the silence.

Gold, Gold Everywhere
Of his feelings at this point Carter

Painted and inlaid boxes and sachets, alabaster vases, black shrines, and a confused pile of disassembled chariots.

But where was the coffin? There was no trace of a mummy to be seen. Closer examination of the room showed, between the black guardian kings, another sealed doorway. The truth began to dawn on them. They were merely in an antechamber. Possibly behind the guardian door were other rooms, with who knows what fabulous treasures?

While examining the layout during the next few days the party noticed under one of the great animal couches another sealed-up door and a hole made by a blunderer. Flushing a light through the hole, they saw still another room. Smaller, it might have been a store-room. It was a mess of indescribable confusion. Broken chairs, beds, wine jars, game boards, fans, model boats, statues, were all thrown together, as if by vandals. In the antechamber the damage had been set to order, but here it had been left.

A Prodigious Tack
This discovery sobered the company

By W. G. Dooley

The amazing story of the excavation of the tomb of Tutankhamen, the Egyptian Pharaoh, which created many crazes—and a curse!

the shelter and its shrine was the Canopic chest, carved of solid alabaster with a magnificent gold case. When the massive alabaster cover, with its gold cords and gold staples was lifted, there were four carved alabaster heads of the king.

No Press Visitors

While all this quiet but concentrated activity was going on at the centre

THE KING WHO BECAME FAMOUS 3,000 Years After His Death!

TWENTY-FIVE years ago in a lonely Egyptian valley a small group of excavators uncovered one of the most spectacular treasures of archaeology, the tomb of Tutankhamen.

Here the boy king—the last of the Eighteenth Dynasty pharaohs—lay amid gold and alabaster, quartzite and semiprecious stones.

Around him were strewn personal effects from his childhood, treasures from his brief reign and the vast number of domestic objects that were usually packed away in the traditional Egyptian royal entombment. The tomb, alone among those of Tutankhamen's ancestors, had remained safe from marauders and grave-robbers for thirty centuries.

It must have been an incredibly dramatic experience for the discoverer, Howard Carter, especially since he had led several earlier expeditions for the English Egyptologist, Lord Carnarvon, with scant success. Two seasons—1920 and 1921—had already been devoted to the present project when, finally, in the Valley of the Tombs of the Kings, Carter and his colleagues uncovered a single step, cut into rock, that led to the historic discovery.

Feverishly the party dug deeper, revealing gradually a series of steps, then the top of a doorway, blocked, plastered and sealed. The seals were those of the royal necropolis. Whether plundered or not, it was indeed a royal tomb. "It was a thrilling moment," Carter said later. "Anything, literally anything might lie beyond that passage, and it needed all my self-control to keep from breaking down that doorway and investigating then and there." He would have felt more excited had he dug a few inches lower on the door. There he would have found a clear impression of the seal of Tutankhamen; he might have had a better night's rest and saved three weeks of uncertainty.

Instead he filled in the small excavation, and set a round-the-clock guard of the most reliable workmen. He sent the following cable to Lord Carnarvon in England:

At last have made wonderful discovery in Valley. A magnificent tomb with seals intact; re-covered same for your arrival; congratulations!

Tantalizing Slowness

Upon Carnarvon's arrival three weeks later, excavation was begun again, and soon sixteen steps had been uncovered, with, of course, the confirmatory Tutankhamen impressions. Then came the first of many temporary disappointments—the door had obviously been broken through at one time and then resealed. The tomb could not be absolutely intact as Carter had hoped. In addition the lower strata of rubbish gave up many fragments bearing the name of earlier dynastic kings. Was this not a royal tomb after all, but rather a hasty dump and cache? There was nothing to do but proceed. The next morning the seal impressions were noted and photographed, and the removal of the door blocking began.

Behind was a passageway filled with stone and rubble, the chip from the excavation. A section of this ancient fill showed evidence of a smaller tunnel that robbers had used, and

has related:

"At first I could see nothing, the hot air escaping from the chamber causing the candle flame to flicker, but presently, as my eyes grew accustomed to the light, details of the room within emerged slowly from the mist strange animals, statues, and gold—everywhere the glint of gold. For the moment—an eternity it must have seemed to the others standing by—I was struck dumb with amazement, and when Lord Carnarvon unable to stand the suspense any longer, inquired anxiously, 'Can you see anything?' it was all I could do to get out the words, 'Yes, wonderful things.' Then widening the hole a little further, so that we both could see we inserted an electric torch."

As quickly as cautious work would permit, they broke through the blocking of the door. There were many conflicting emotions as they made the first steps in the room since the ancient robbers had been driven away. A hesitant awe at shattering this long privacy, an immediate exhilaration of discovery, suspense and curiosity, all merged in an irresistible urge to shatter seals and open the lids of chests. For gradually the scene in the chamber had grown more distinct, and certain objects began to dominate.

There were three great gilded couches, their decorated sides in the shape of monstrous animals. At another wall, facing each other as attendant guardians, were two black kings, gold kilted, gold sandaled, bearing the symbols of authority, and on their foreheads the sacred cobra. There was a magnificent gold inlaid throne, and all around the room, stacked as if guards had tied up after dispersing the looters, were

Carter said, "Now for the first time we began to realize what a prodigious task we had in front of us, and what a responsibility it entailed. This was no ordinary find, to be disposed of in a normal season's work." Vast stores of such things as preservatives had to be laid in, and the complicated work of transferring the treasure from tomb to laboratory and to its final resting place in the Cairo Museum, carefully planned. The whole operation took several seasons.

The most spectacular room of all was the burial chamber, behind the guardian kings. Once again a small hole was made in the door, and as Carter looked in, he saw nothing but a wall of sheer gold, scarcely a foot away. This turned out to be an enormous gilded-wood funerary shrine. Inside were three other shrines, heavily gilded, and beyond all four was a large sarcophagus of yellow quartzite. When this was opened there was found a jeweled, gold-covered anthropoid or mummiform coffin and inside it another coffin, equally beautiful. The next and last coffin was a brilliant and massive case of pure gold, estimated to be worth 250,000 dollars. Inside this, the royal mummy wore a solid gold mask, a sensitive and not unrealistic portrait of Tutankhamen.

Off this chamber was a final room, which has been called the Inner Treasury. Dramatically guarding the entrance was a figure of the god Anubis, a jackal-like form. Behind him was the main treasure of the chamber—the Canopic chest, a handsome shelter laden with gold and surmounted by frieze of brilliantly inlaid cobras. On each side stood a protective goddess facing inward arms outstretched. Within

of things, a tempest of vast proportions had been stirred up in the outside world. It was a bored world waiting for just such a story—sudden discovery, rumors of vast gold treasures, buried Pharaoh hoards, the ancient mystery of the dead and, to cap the climax, a tantalizing secrecy about the whole thing.

From the appearance of the first despatch in 'The Times,' London, editors all over the world clamored for news, and photographs. To the Luxor hotels came hundreds of correspondents. They descended on the preoccupied group of archaeologists like cavalry. The scientists, unused to working under such pressure and limelight, were visibly shaken, but held their ground: "No press visitors to the tomb".

Howard Carter recalls that his party was followed everywhere by newspaper men whose editors demanded everything from daily stories to intimate biographies. Finally Lord Carnarvon took steps that seemed to an Englishman the only possible solution. He put the "whole matter in the hands of 'The London Times'". That this was also done for a consideration seems like an afterthought, but there was no doubt about the result.

There began a journalistic feud of the first magnitude, in Europe, in America, and especially in Egypt, where the Cairo papers felt it a national insult to have to ask London for details about the discovery of their own national treasures. The feud started accusations of commercialism and also was directly responsible for a lot of "think pieces" from rebuffed correspondents. There is little doubt that from such sources came the later incident of the 'curse'.

The official news of the Carnarvon-Carter expedition was published in this country by THE NEW YORK TIMES, and the story is remembered as one of the great exploits of Carr V. Van Ande, then managing editor. Not only was Mr. Van Ande responsible for the attention given to the discovery in America but, an Egyptian scholar himself, he contributed to an understanding of some of its finer points. Photographs of the interior of the tomb arrived in THE TIMES office one day when no Egyptologist was available to translate them. Van Ande, to the astonishment of his staff, translated them himself. On another occasion the British Museum accepted a correction by him of the genealogy of Tutankhamen as translated by one of its own experts.

Danger Of Damage

Visitors, however, offered a more serious distraction than the newspaper men. The tomb had a worldwide fascination. During the first and every succeeding season until the objects were removed to the Cairo Museum, it was the fashionable thing to visit the site and, if possible, gain entrance to the tomb. Near-by Luxor became a boom town, infested with shady characters who could "crash the gate"—for a fee.

According to Carter, archaeologists are usually pleased to show visitors around, but it soon became obvious that if they did so they would "spend the entire season as showmen and never get any work done." Even



The second of the three coffins, in which the mummy was encased, being opened.

(Continued On Next Page)

THE KING WHO BECAME FAMOUS

3000 Years After His Death

Continued From Previous Page

more serious was the possibility of damage. The tomb was not large, and many objects were in an extremely precarious condition. The responsibility of the scientists seemed clear, and it was arranged that only archaeologists and high officials of the British and Egyptian Governments should visit the tomb.

One extraneous development from the discovery has survived to the present day. That is the influence on decoration or design of what might be called "the Tutankhamen fad." Women's fashions for several seasons offered pseudo-Egyptian creations, most of them shoddy. There were Egyptian designs on cotton and other fabrics, costume jewelry was copied nastily from pieces in the treasure and "jazz-age" Americans sat on projections of sacred figures in the latest upholstered chairs.

Restaurants with "King Tut" lounges and at least one Club Karnak flourished, and today there are still traces of Egyptian Rooms for dancing or eating in hotels in Boston, Chicago, Hartford and a dozen other places, all dating from the Nineteen Twenties. Even on Cape Cod there is a modest inn whose dining room has table lamps with bases that are rough travesties on mummy caskets. Upon the proper touch, the mummy case opens to disclose gold-plated nude figures, definitely not Egyptian.

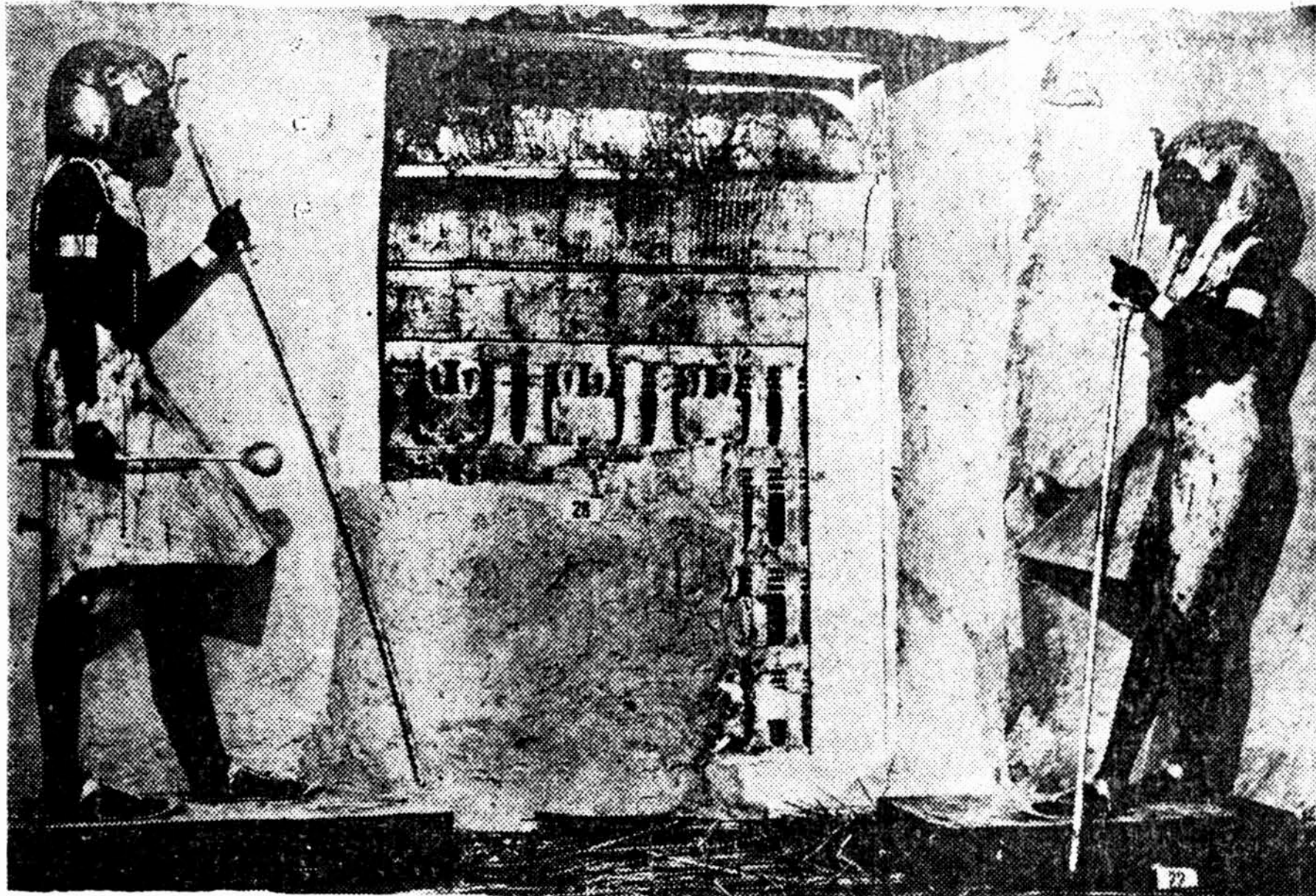
Story Of The Curse

The so-called "curse" and its variations was another of the curious phenomena of the discovery of the tomb. There had been previous examples of such maledictions, notably the curse of Cato on Carthage, but the Tutankhamen legend—that despoilers of the sacred sepulchre would come to a violent end—was modern and viable.

In March, 1923, Lord Carnarvon, who had been ailing for years, was bitten by a mosquito. Blood poisoning developed, and three weeks later he died. That was enough to give a good start to the elusive legend of the revenge of the Pharaohs, and soon everyone wanted to bet in on the act.

Marie Corelli, with an eye to another novel, solemnly stated that she owned a book "translated from the Arabic by a professor to Louis XVI" which told of secret poisons in boxes. To prove it, she gave the name of the professor, a M. Vahir, who turned out to have died in 1667 and thus could not possibly have been a professor to Louis XVI. Not unexpectedly, A. Conan Doyle, who dabbled in spiritualism, had something to offer—a "malevolent spirit."

Attempts were made to dispel the rumour even as far away as China,



Between two black kings, wearing the sacred cobra on their brows, appears a section of the gold funerary shrine. Inside lay Tutankhamen's sarcophagus.

where the "Tientsin Times" quoted THE NEW YORK TIMES in a long disavowal. But the "curse" careered along with macabre gaiety.

As late as 1934 the American Egyptologist Albert Lythgoe, who had been a member of the party, lay critically ill in a Boston hospital. The legend revived in even greater force and cables and long-distance phone calls swamped the switchboard of the hospital. H. E. Winlock of the Metropolitan Museum called a reporter to his office and cut through the rumours of the curse with devastating clarity.

The facts were these, he said—Mr. Lythgoe was 65 years old and suffering from arteriosclerosis and Mr. Winlock did not think that Tutankhamen had anything to do with it. He went on to say that at that very moment, more than a decade after the event, "the man who alone discovered the steps of the tomb is alive, of the five who attended the opening of the tomb but one is dead, of the twenty-two who stood by while the sarcophagus was opened only two are dead, and of the ten who examined the mummy none is known to be dead."

The intervening years have seen the natural process of age deplete this roster, but Carter lived until 1939, dying at the age of 66, and Burton, the photographer, and Englebach, another member of the party, passed away only in the last few years, each with a normal life-span. H. E. Winlock, who was present at the opening of the inner chamber, is alive today.

Despite this record it will perhaps be impossible to kill the legend of the curse. There is no scientific literature on the subject and, accord-

ing to two leading Egyptologists, Dows Dunham and William Stevenson Smith of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, no accredited archaeologist has deemed it worthy of study. Howard Carter disparaged the alleged danger, calling the legend a variant of the ghost story. As to the possibilities of physical harm from some ancient infection he said, "There was no place in the world freer from risks than the tomb."

The King Who Began It All

With all the furor, what about the forgotten central character, the king whose mummy was found undisturbed amid his treasures? There is not much to tell. Very few facts are known about his life. Even conjecture occupies less than 100 lines in the official three-volume report of the expedition.

Tutankhamen was the least of the Pharaohs, a boy king who came to rule at the age of 9 and died at 18. Of him archaeologists say that "the most important thing he ever did was to die and to be buried"—and of course to be discovered in such spectacular style.

In a recent work Georg Steindorff, a leading Egyptologist, tells us that Tutankhamen married the daughter of Akhnaton, the religious reformer and so called "heretic" king, who incurred the wrath of ancient Egypt's powerful priests, and whose city was destroyed by them not long after his death. Tutankhamen's mother-in-law was Queen Nefretite, known to us as "the most beautiful woman of antiquity" from the colorful portrait bust now in the Kaiser Friedrich Museum in Berlin.

The boy must certainly have been of noble origins to have married one

of the royal princesses, and many historians have tried to connect him with the family of Akhnaton. From the Egyptian royal custom of inbreeding and a facial and cranial similarity, it has been conjectured that he was a cousin or nephew of Akhnaton, a younger brother, or even a son by another wife.

When Tutankhamen and his girl bride ruled, it seems obvious that other hands directed the way while the royal couple led the life of pathetic puppets. From his many portraits Tutankhamen appears to have been a serious, sweet-faced youth, and one might guess that even with the distant crumbling of his empire beginning, he may have led a sheltered, pastoral life, filled with games, the hunt, and court display in his capitol at Thebes.

His administrative achievements seem to have been few. In one brief text he boasts of restoring the old gods and elsewhere he is shown waging war, riding roughshod over his enemies. These brave words read now as if set forth by another hand, and the brief victories of his inglorious reign were won with out his active help. No doubt his ever-present guardian, a General Eye, was the power behind the throne, for when the brief span of Tutankhamen's life closed, the elder statesman was the next to reign. Soon after Eye was succeeded by still another general who brought the Eighteenth Dynasty to its end.

As for the tomb where Tutankhamen was buried, it is now cleared of most of its precious trove, but Tutankhamen's mummy itself has been returned to its modest rock-cut chamber, there to resume its long rest.

(New York Times Magazine)

By Ronald Preston

LONDON—Thousand-ton "atomic spaceships" capable of carrying passengers a quarter of a million miles to the moon in four days may be under construction in thirty years' time if the present rate of progress in research continues.

But before then, perhaps in ten years, 100-ton "step" rockets, carrying scientific instruments, will probably be launched to the moon at a speed of about 30,000 miles an hour.

This view was expressed to me by 30-year-old former R.A.F. Radar expert, Mr. Arthur C. Clarke, chairman of the British Inter-planetary Society which comprises many scientists and literary men including Mr. George Bernard Shaw.

Stressing that large scale research on guided missiles was now being carried out in Britain, the United States and Australia, Mr. Clarke declared that "this research, though mostly of a military nature is identical with that which must be carried out to make space travel possible."

"The problem of sending a guided missile to the Antipodes is in some ways more difficult than sending one to the moon, and sooner or later the first steps in space-flight will follow automatically from present military research."

"Although the true spaceship is still a generation ahead, rockets have already left the atmosphere and the first steps in the conquest of space have already been taken."

"The atomic spaceship, when it comes, will make possible the exploration of the moon and planets and lead to the greatest revolution in hu-

Spaceship To Moon Rocket Research In Progress

man history.

"Perhaps in the exploration of the planets Man will at last find and enterprise great enough to absorb those energies which he has hitherto squandered in war."

"It should be technically feasible to send automatic rockets to the moon within ten years," he continued "but whether or not this is done will depend on non-technical considerations such as finance and national prestige."

But however that may be, he believes that the development of spaceships carrying human passengers and returning to earth must "await the harnessing of atomic energy for propulsion."

"At the moment the favourite idea is that some sort of high temperature atomic pile or furnace burning plutonium may be developed to heat a gas, probably hydrogen or helium, and so provides a propulsive stream of very high velocity."

There are, however, immense practical difficulties still to be overcome—the protection of passengers from the by-products of nuclear energy such as fatal gamma rays for example.

Stressing that his opinions are based "largely on conjecture" Mr. Clarke forecasts that the first atomic rocket to the moon would probably weigh about 1,000 tons.

Before flights are made to the moon and planets, however, experiments will have to be made in flying in space outside the earth's atmos-

phere.

Since it is impossible to send television signals more than 50 miles because of the curvature of the earth, Mr. Clarke suggests that automatic rockets carrying television relay stations could be made to circle the earth "like an artificial moon" and broadcast to the whole globe.

Two or three of these "space relay" stations could cover the world replacing thousand of surface transmitters and millions of miles of cable, he added.

The type of automatic rocket needed to cover the quarter of a million miles to the moon would, in Mr. Clarke's view, probably weigh between 10 to 100 tons. It would be similar to the V2 except that it would have a number of separate "steps", each of which would be dropped off as the fuel became exhausted.

"Only in this way can the initial velocity of about 25,000 miles an hour necessary to escape the earth's gravitational pull be achieved with our present chemical fuel", Mr. Clarke explained, "because four-fifths of the weight of the rocket would be taken up in fuel and it could not carry more than about one pound's worth of instruments for every ton."

The step-rocket, Mr. Clarke stressed is not a new invention. The Germans used a 100 miles-range step-rocket "heine-boote" in the war and were planning a large transatlan-

tic one.

Navigation in space would not present any insuperable difficulties. The Spaceship, which would be kept on its course by guide rockets, would on leaving the earth's atmosphere, speed "uphill" against the earth's gravitational pull until it reached nine-tenths of the way to the moon.

At this stage, roughly, the moon's gravitational pull becomes greater than that of the earth.

The Spaceship would then begin to "fall" towards the moon and would probably, by reversing its course, have to slow up its decent to ensure a smooth landing. The return flight to earth would be easier since only one-tenth of the way would be against the moon's pull. The rest of the journey would be "downhill" pulled back by the earth's gravity. On returning to the earth's atmosphere, the spaceship would probably fly round in ever decreasing circles and land by means of parachute attachments. It might even have retractable wings and land as an aircraft.

Once on the moon, Mr. Clarke pointed out, passengers, if they left the space ship, would have to wear special pressure suits similar to deep-sea diving suits to prevent themselves from blowing up as a result of reduced atmospheric pressure of the moon.

Mr. Clarke sees no reason why, in the distant future, it might not be possible to organise built-in settlements on the moon for mining its mineral wealth, with air locks to keep the atmosphere at the right pressure.

Books On Russia

There are yet three more books on Russia which have appeared in rapid succession. They are "THE REAL SOVIET RUSSIA" by David Dallin (Hollis and Carter, 18s.), "THE SPIRIT OF POST-WAR RUSSIA" by Rudolf Schlesinger (Dobson, 8s. 6d.) and "SOVIET LAND" by G. D. B. Gray (Black, 12s. 6d.).

Nearly all books about Russia nowadays are written in the tone of prosecution or defence. The former has begun to preponderate over the latter, though during the war years it would have been a very bold man indeed who would have come forward with such an indictment and warning as Mr. Dallin's. He regards the Russian way of thinking and living as irreconcilable with ours, and sees a clash as inevitable unless there is a complete internal transformation in Russia.

Dr. Schlesinger sees in Russian Marxism one of the vital factors contributing to the federation of the human race, which is the only alternative to the recurrence of world wars and chaos. Though he does not try to conceal the miseries, the ruthlessness, and the oppression of the regime, he regards the transition from a capitalist to a socialist society as the only possible response to the conditions of a changing world.

Mr. Gray's book takes no sides whatever, but gives a straightforward survey of Russia's agricultural and industrial resources, her mineral wealth, soil, and climatic conditions, with a concise account of her past history. This book is illustrated with useful pictures, maps and diagrams.

SHELLEY, by Newman Ivey White, Secker and Warburg, 2 vols. 73s. Newman Ivey White's monumental

When East Meets West

FAR AND NEAR: Stories of Japan, China, and America. By Pearl S. Buck. 250 pp. New York: The John Day Co., dol. 2.75.

"Far and near" is Pearl Buck's third book of short stories, but unlike her former collections, it includes a number of stories devoted to the American scene. The first three stories are set in Japan, the next two in China, and the rest in the American West.

A few years ago Miss Buck wrote a book entitled "Of Men and Women" in which she probed the disharmonies of American family relationships. The American stories in "Far and Near" are variations on this theme. "Enough for a Lifetime" "Mother and Sons," "The Perfect Wife," and "The Truce," all deal with mismatched husbands and wives, distorted family relationships, and the frustrations of men and women caught in unhappy or sterile marriages. "Virgin Birth" tells the story of a young woman forced by the depression to bear her child out of wedlock and turn it over to anonymous and wealthy foster parents.

All of the American stories are rather superficial, and are told in a cool, competent style that is guaranteed not to quicken the pulse. Only

work on Shelley, which was published in America seven years ago, has at last been published in England, by Secker and Warburg, in two large volumes at the price of 73s. Though some readers may find it heavy going—for it is written rather for scholars than for ordinary readers—it remains the greatest mine of information about Shelley and all his circle that has yet been compiled in a single work.

"Home to Heaven", a satire on the colonial mentality of an American couple returning to their extraterritorial privileges in Shanghai, has any real bite to it. Nor do the Japanese stories fare much better. Two of them, "Home Girl" and "Mr. Right," struck me as merely silly. These related stories involve a GI's efforts to secure a groom for a young Japanese girl. The GI can't bear the thought of her marrying the old widower her family has picked out for her. Just at the right time along comes a Nisei, whom Ted drops in Etsu's lap. Such are the benefits of the Occupation!

The two Chinese stories, "The Tax Collector" and "A Few People," are worth all the rest put together. Here Miss Buck is on her own ground. Here in a few short pages the fundamental conflicts of Chinese village life are laid bare. These two stories go to the heart of rural China, and no American can read them without grasping the bitterness of the struggle between Chinese peasant and overlord.

In "A Few People" an "agitator," whose only crime is that he urges the people on to freedom, is shot by a government police agent. The villagers seize the murder and with due decorum execute simple but complete justice. When it is over, Wang Chen says: "If the times are like this, if a man cannot speak what he wishes, if he cannot look to heaven for justice, the good men must right the wrong. There must be thousands like me. I have only to find them."

One can only conclude that Miss Buck's art thrives best on the Chinese scene; transplanted to America, it grows pale and artificial. J. B.



Nehru's Autobiography In Gujarati

MHASI JIVAN KATHA—JAWAHARLAL NEHRU—Translated into Gujarati by the late Mahadev Haribhai Dasai—Navjivan Prakashan, Ahmedabad—Price Rs. 6/-

Between 1936 and 1947, the book has undergone three editions, the present one being an amplified reprint of the third edition, bringing it up to date, with an addendum by Panditji (in 1940). This autobiography of Panditji is a book of international reputation and it has been very well translated by Mahadev Dasai into simple, understandable Gujarati. The introduction from the pen of the Translator, after a close study of the text, and his contacts and observations are in themselves a resume of the main incidents in Panditji's life, and merit high praise. The volume consists of 700 pages and the contents of each page betray the man that Panditji is—impulsive, youthful, scholarly, joyful, at times serious and in essence an idealist. Gujarati literature is the richer by having this book in Gujarati.



The bell just rang, and the teacher told us, "You boys, come tomorrow at nine o'clock to do some little class-work till twelve. After that, you will have a holiday", writes Brother Sriram C. Trikannad in the "Pushpa". We were surprised at this, for the best part of a day's holiday is the morning, and if that was spent in three hours of work, still it would be called a holiday! However, we submitted and dutifully came to school at nine. At twelve, we trudged back home with all the holiday spirit gone.

The morning arrived and I had with me three new Rupee Notes. They were given by my uncle, last week, when he paid us a flying visit on his way to some business centre (probably Delhi). I decided on the spur to spend them at a movie. I remembered not having seen a picture for over nine months. I remembered to have seen in the newspaper this morning that there was a special holiday show at six o'clock. The name of the picture being "The Avalanche." I thought of calling R——, my friend, to go with me to the cinema. I went to R——'s room (he lived in the school hostel), and asked him whether he would like to come with me. He said to me, "Sriram, it is all on your own expense, understand?" "Yes", I replied.

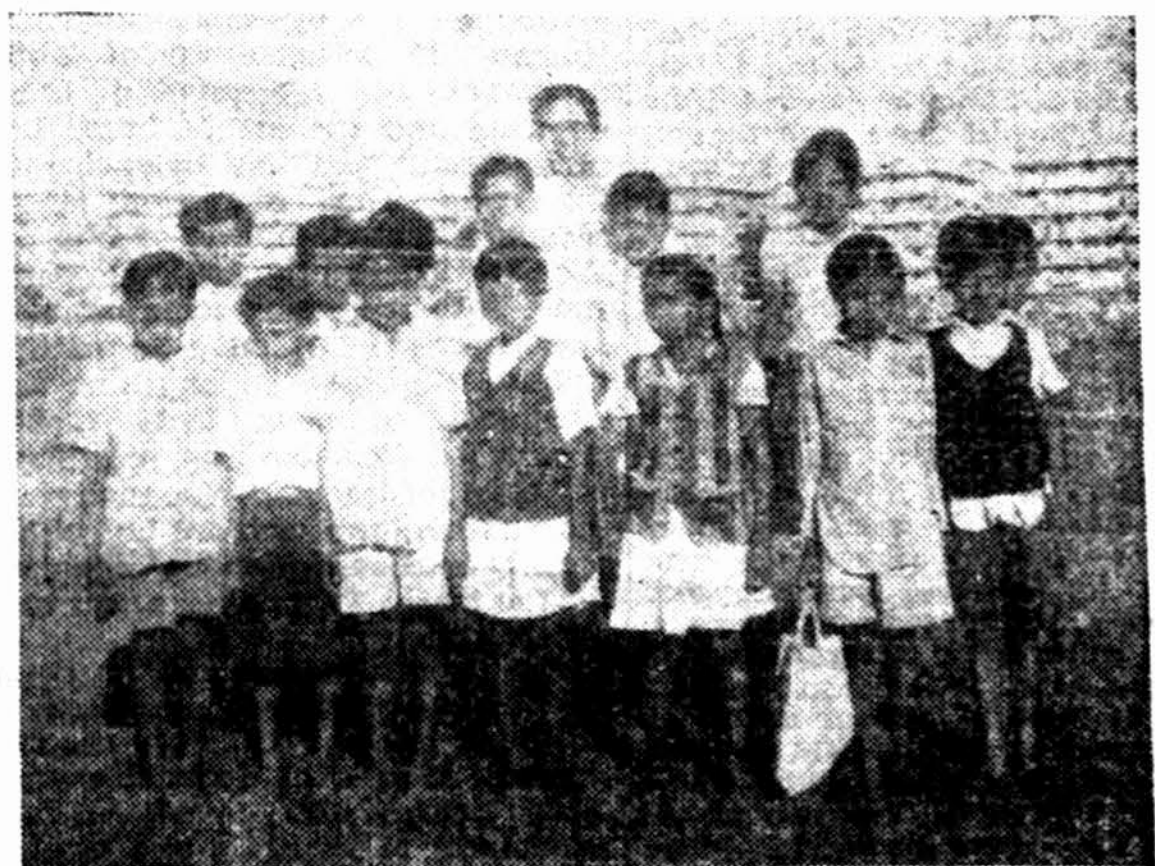
At five o'clock, we found ourselves at the C—— cinema. There was not a single soul in sight. With hopes, soaring to the clouds, we entered the line as the first two persons. There were still forty minutes more for tickets to be sold. We did

a bit of reading standing in the queue. When it was five-thirty, suddenly we found some twenty to thirty people standing behind us.

Oh! I forgot to tell you before, that we were standing in the Five Annas' queue. At five-thirty-five, a big crowd was found behind us. Exactly at five-forty, the Ticket-giver opened the counter and I was about to take out money and give it to him for the tickets when the unruly crowd rushed before me and jostled and pushed us back. R—— tried his best to show his super-human strength. But (as he has himself often told me) it did not come to his aid at the needed hour. We were swayed and tugged backwards and backwards.

At six o'clock, when the show began, we found ourselves outside the rush, with shirt collars torn and wet with perspiration. Then we went over to the Ten Annas' counter where the conditions were no better. At last by luck and pluck (whatever you may call it) we got two tickets for Rupee One-Eight each. Raising our heads to heavens, we thanked God for giving us two tickets for One Rupee-Eight Annas each. With thankful hearts we entered the cinema hall and took seats.

Meanwhile, all the side-shows were over, and just when the picture was to begin, suddenly there was a loud noise....A voice through the loud-speaker thundered, "Dear folks, the machine for showing picture is broken down. It cannot be replaced till to-



Bhuleshwar Balkan-ji-Bari Children on their Playground.

morrow. Very sorry, indeed! Money cannot be refunded. You may go home!"

While the crowd raised a hue and cry, we left the theatre silently. Three Rupees wasted! We kept quiet, remembering the well-known saying, "Man proposes, God disposes."

Then, we found before us a long row of gentlemen near a shop door. We inquired of someone why they were standing patiently like that. But nobody in the queue seemed to know. We asked one man, "Sir, do you know why this queue is here, and what can be had?"

He replied in a growling voice, "I don't care to know. It doesn't matter what thing is given at the shop. I will stand in this queue. You boys, scram!"

We were astounded by his rough reply. Afterwards we found that the queue was formed for some Ladies!

Face Cream!!!
Such are these times!

A Cinema Show of the picture of Mahatma Gandhi's death ceremonies and functions and the film of 'Devdas' was arranged at the Swastik Talkies, Malad, in aid of the Children's Library to be started by the Malad Balkan-ji-Bari. Shrimati Sariaben Nanavati, who presided on the occasion, eulogised the work of the Balkan-ji-Bari in general, appreciated the efforts of the Malad Balkan-ji-Bari in particular, and appealed to the audience to help this Children's Movement as much and as best as they can. Thanks are due for the Cinema Show to Messrs. Oza and Thanawalla, Proprietors of the Swastik Talkies.

All boys and girls, without the distinctions of caste or creed, are most welcome to join the Great Brotherhood of the Balkan-ji-Bari-Akhil Hind Balak Sangh. They may attend the meetings and functions of the Local Units nearest to them and they are bound to feel happier than ever. Please send for the particulars and enrolment forms from Dada—"Gulistan", Khar-Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage, etc. And why not try and send also some contributions of your stories, essays, drawings and photographs, etc., for publication in this "Corner?"

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

"Gulistan"
Khar-Bombay 21



Dhahanu Balkan-ji-Bari Girls (left) and Boys (right) are a really enthusiastic group.

Let us talk it over—

Let's shun all things communal except what are called communal kitchens. The West Bengal Government has already started this new venture.

That institution is almost unknown to us for all practical purposes but its advantages should be evident to every person of common sense. Run on pooled resources they should afford better catering, thus proving a boon to people's health. What's more, they'll see the end of conservatism in our eating habits. It is interesting to see how most of us, notwithstanding our progressive attitude in more serious matters remain utterly conservative as regards the food we eat. We condemn untouchability, fight against child-marriage and espouse the widow's right to re-marriage, but when it comes to making changes in our diet, our minds turn away from the 'reforms' in a most determined manner.

The rice-eating Bengalee militantly turns from eating millets though he may know that the latter have more nutritional properties; the Maratha pokes fun at the South Indian 'Idli' 'Dose', while the Madrasi feels horrified to see the Punjabi finish bowls of curds day in and day out. Not all the books on dietetics induce us to bring about a readjustment in our daily food.

We call this obstinate attitude by different names like 'traditions', 'aversions', 'food fads' and so on out really speaking it is nothing short of conservatism which makes us hold to old ways and shrink from giving a trial to new ones. The English are known as adventurous and enterprising people but they seem ever so shy of trying new foods. Amongst my small circle of European friends, I am afraid, the English have been the only people who are wary of even so much as tasting a new dish! On the other hand, the Yankees are always for trying anything new. I think, we Indians who are vociferous on the homogeneity of our culture needs must cultivate this sporting spirit. For we tend to be so very provincial even in our likes and dislikes in food.

Cannot this end be attained to some length at least if we have communal kitchens? Especially in Bombay where so many communities come together for business purposes, such kitchens will help to bring about a greater synthesis of culture. After all culture is closely related to the culinary art, as the French might tell you. Let our city which is in the vanguard of cultural movements, follow the lead given by Bengal who has done it on the grounds of economy and utility.

* * *

Bombay's last civic elections must give food for thought to the intelligent woman who needs must take her "emancipated" state more seriously.

These elections were the first to be held on the principle of Adult Franchise. That means women formed nearly 50 per cent of the electorate. Why then the sorry spectacle of having only seven women on a body of 117 Councillors? Does it mean we didn't avail ourselves of the right to vote? Of course, it is true to say that for the majority of women it isn't as easy as for men to get away from the home even for a day. But this isn't the reason why we are so poorly represented on the corporation. This representation itself however, isn't so disappointing as the fact that women numbered a miserable 5 per cent of the contesting candidates!

It clearly shows that our men, to whatever party they may belong, have accepted sex equality only on paper and that too without mental reservations. Otherwise how to explain Congress Party's selection of only half a dozen women candidates? The Socialists allowed a still lesser number of women to contest on their ticket while the Communist Party didn't have a single woman in the ring although they do have competent women among the Party members. Is this merely one more 'enigmatic' action of our comrades?

Now, if this is the position of women in Bombay, it isn't difficult to guess how they shall fare in other places. It is said that compared to man, woman is temperamentally better suited to run civic affairs and yet she is denied a chance to do the work. It's a pity that even our civic life has to suffer on account of party factions. Bombay has a goodly band of efficient women workers; why have they been excluded? Is it because they refuse to be partisans?

—Leela

Exploration Of Femininity

Throughout the ages woman has been fascinatingly enigmatical and bewitchingly incomprehensible. She has puzzled people of every kind. Consequently, there has been a great deal of false notions about her character and constitution than any true insight into her nature.

At best, she was regarded as a meek, gentle, submissive creature, whose sole purpose in life was to act as the servant of the species. Beyond that mission society had no need of her. At worst, she was painted as the seducer of man, a witch, a being who was all responsible in driving the race out of the blessed Garden of Eden. Woman was either good or bad. Beyond that all investigation was ethically and socially forbidden.

In fact, any preoccupation with man's, or for that matter, woman's biological and physiological functions was generally held to indicate, if not a vicious taste, at all events, an unwholesome and morbid tendency. Books like "Lady Chatterley's Lover" and James Joyce's "Ulysses" were tabooed in the very land of their production. Emotion and instincts, so natural to human thought and action, were denied as having any influence on life. Sex was an evil, sexual indulgence, outside matrimony, the work of the devil.

Fundamental Impulses

That all creatures are subjected to impulse is a psychological truth. Human life is made up of both expression and repression of these impulses and the art of living lies in a careful and fine balancing of the two. Thus repression is as certain a fact of life as expression. We are constantly, at the same time, both repressing some impulses and expressing others. So natural a process cannot be anything but wholesome in man, even though it must be admitted that it is liable to maladjustments, especially in those individuals who are not either socially or constitutionally organized for the task of attaining a harmonious balance.

The impulse of sex and nutrition are the fundamental impulses in all living beings. They are the two original sources of dynamic energy. They bring into existence the machinery of living in the lowliest organization, and in ourselves constitute the most elaborate social superstructures.

With the study of sex psychology, the truth has emerged, that there is no sharp line of sexual distinction between man and woman, which was formally accepted and exploited at the expense of femininity.

The two sexes can best be regarded as being the convex and the concave of the same lense. Man and woman, or rather male and female, do not imbibe two different sorts of natures. They represent the same human nature with some varying tendencies. These tenden-

cies in the male may lead often to modification in one direction, and in the female more often in the other, but the human nature still retains the same common characteristics.

More Complex Personality

It was feminine psychology that first provoked into the dark regions of the woman's soul and discovered these the motives underlying her thought and action. Attempts were made by empiric datas to drive an explanation regarding her normal psychic life and her normal conflicts. Psychic life is not determined by the absence of conflicts but by the adequacy of the methods used to solve and master them. It was then discovered that the psychic life of woman was more complex than that of man. Because of the processes of her ego, her greater intuitive and instinctual powers, her constitutional anatomic and environmental factors, all these actively combined to produce the most complex personality in psychology—the feminine psychology.

What then is feminine persona-

BY MISS NOORU

PEERMAHOMED

The essential feature of woman is that her life instincts are heavily laden with emotion. Environmental and social factors further intensify this emotional bias, thereby originating in the woman greater sensual fancies, greater tendency to identification and hero-worship, and giving to her sex impulse greater sublimity and spirituality.

lity? In what way does it differ from masculinity? Rooted in human nature, femininity has its basic in the feminine core—narcissism, passivity and masochistic renunciation in favour of others. These feminine characteristics begin to have their off-shoots during puberty and pre-puberty and become settled and distinct in adolescence.

In infancy there exists in all normal individuals, both boys and girls, an urge to grow up and achieve something. This derive is particularly marked in pre-puberty, which in its essence, is a turn towards reality. At this stage of human development it is often difficult to differentiate a girl's turn towards reality from that of a boy. But as is the case, the girl suffers from greater social restraint than

the boy. She often feels her impulse to achievement and free mental and physical growth impeded. But it is principally in puberty that the seeds of passivity and narcissism are sown.

Besides the biological organic contrast between the extroverted activity of the boy's sexual apparatus, and the veiled, less consciously perceived and less urgent activity of the girl's is reproduced in the life of the psyche. Thus in puberty, a period when an individual tends to be more inward, the boy's more active sexuality leads him to embrace reality and the conquering of the outside world. The girl is inclined towards day-dreaming and fancies. Hence an important psychological difference between the sexes. Man's attention is principally directed outward, that of the woman inward.

Personal Preoccupation

Pre-occupation with her own mind continues in the woman's later life, and determines two important and distinctive feminine traits—greater intuitive and greater subjectivity in the assimilating and appreciating of life's processes. In puberty these fundamental feminine characteristics are in the process of formation. In adolescence they are the corner stones of woman's personality.

Indulgence in fancies can become a prelude to action, but their gratification takes place mainly, if not solely, in the woman on the psychological plane. Obviously they intensify and enrich the psychic life but they weaken the impulse to realization. Constant dreaming creates in the woman a strong inclination to passivity and narcissistic gratification. Passive nature, inherent in the woman's biology and anatomy, is further intensified. Thus she passively awaits fecundation and feels satisfied by the consequent pain. Her life is fully active and rooted in the die-hard reality only when she becomes a mother. Until then everything that is feminine in the woman's psychology and physiology is passive receptivity.

Sensual fancies, the sublimation and spiritualization of the sex impulse, so typical of the woman, the constant drive towards identification and hero-worship are the result of the inward turn. They also increase the narcissistic forces, by which is meant that the ego draws advantages for itself from its love for the other, which play an ever important part in the drive of the ego towards materialism.

The study of human psychology thus reveals that all forms of development of sexuality and personality are shared by both the sexes. The same defence mechanism and types of sublimation are at their disposal, but that one sex makes greater use of some of them, while the other of the others, thereby giving us two important and distinctive human traits—masculinity and femininity.

The essential feature of woman is that her life instincts are heavily laden with emotion. Environmental and social factors further intensify this emotional bias, thereby originating in the woman greater sensual fancies, greater tendency to identification and hero-worship, and giving to her sex impulse greater sublimity and spirituality.

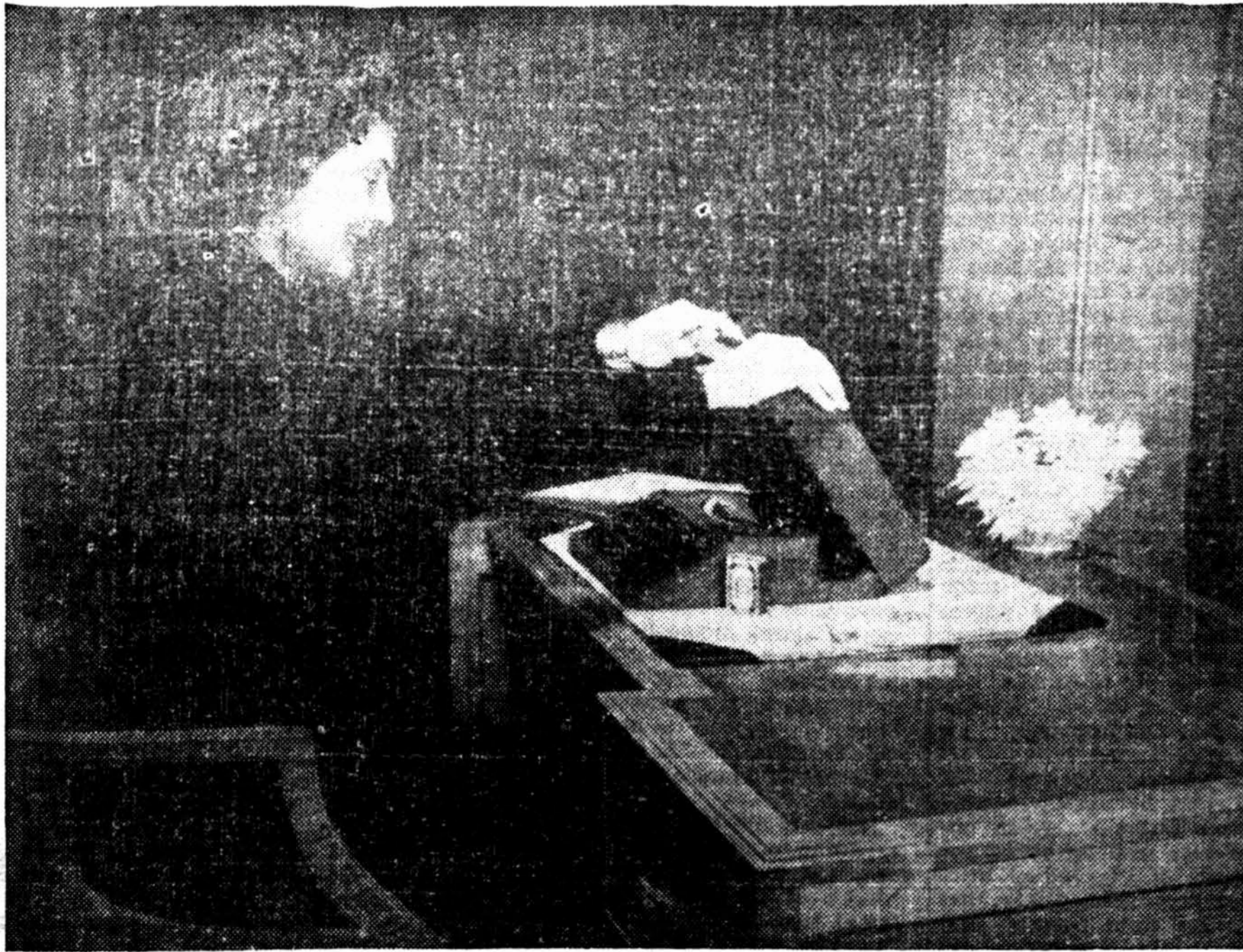
These invest her with masochism and masochistic renunciation in favour of others. Thus it is the feminine personality which finally determines the role assigned to woman by nature, namely to fulfil life's purpose as the servant of the species.

British Spinsters Demand Pension At 55



Led by Miss Florence White of Bradford, 55 year-old founder of the National Spinsters Pensions Association, spinsters from all over the country visited the House of Commons recently to interview their Members of Parliament, as part of their big appeal to the Minister of National Insurance for an optional State Pension for the unmarried women of 55. The visit to the House of Commons followed a mass meeting at Caxton Hall, Westminster.

WOMEN'S PAGE



World's Smallest Typewriter

The world's smallest, lightest and most compact typewriter—the "Empire"—will be shown at the British Industries Fair to be held in London and Birmingham from May 3. Measuring 11 in. x 11 in. 2-3/8 in. (in case), it weighs only 8-1/2 lb. and is just the same in height as a normal match box when uncovered for use. In spite of its miniature size and weight, however, it is solidly built, can take five to six clear carbon copies, and is fitted with pica characters of normal size.

WHAT IT FEELS LIKE TO FLY

The speed of present-day aircraft is limited by a factor known as compressibility.

Aeronautical engineers estimate that if a plane could be flown at the speed of sound it would, somewhere in the transonic speeds of between 600 and 900 M.P.H. compress a wall of air before it so compact as to be almost impenetrable—a few planes have touched the fringes of this area only to return with fuselage sprained and wings buckled. Above 900 M.P.H. is the supersonic area, where airflow characteristics theoretically allow a projectile comparatively friction-free passage.

I wear a G. (antiblackout) suit, resemble a pair of high-waisted, snug-fitting trousers, which automatically inflate with compressed air in steep turns and sharp pull-ups. The suit creates a tourniquet effect on my abdomen and thighs that helps prevent blacking out by restricting the recession of blood from the brain. I have a heavy crash helmet, for protection against buffeting. Light silk gloves, covered by leather gauntlets, come in handy for handling hot metals in the event of fire.

I attach myself to the inside of the XS-1. Shoulder straps first, then safety belt across my lower abdomen, fastened tightly to allow very little give to my body. Now I clip on my oxygen mask, check it for leaks. I plug in my earphones, microphone the compression hose from my G. Suit. Then I seal the hatch.

The XS-1 contains over 500 pounds of test equipment, most of which records automatically. But no instrument equals the value of personal observation. Dick Frost the project engineer, waits below to receive my report as the ship is put through its maneuvers.

I glance again at my flight program. The time between release from the B-29 and the landing of the XS-1 on the ground seldom exceeds 20 minutes. Every minute must be utilized to its fullest extent.

This flight is to demonstrate to the air forces that the XS-1 will sustain a pull-out imposing eight times the force of gravity or eight G loadings at 500 M.P.H. A number of sharp pull-ups will be made to determine the speed at which maximum G loads are obtained.

As I am cut loose from the B-29, for a fraction of a second nothing seems to happen. Then slowly the XS-1 starts her long, curved trajectory. I gradually advance the throttle—and hold my breath. The rocket becomes a thing alive, breathing power and fire. But not a sound penetrates my pressurized cockpit: Only my instruments tell me I am riding a howling monster. (I have heard its mad banshee wail from my home 35 miles from the airfield).

An accompanying P-80, the AAF's fastest fighter falls rapidly behind, though only one-fourth the available power is being applied to the rocket ship. Each of the four chambers of the motor produces 1,500 pounds thrust. At 80,000 feet this is estimated to produce over 30,000 horsepower—more than the concentrated power of four B-29's.

I increase the angle of climb and

FASTER THAN SOUND

By Chalmers Goodlin

The man who test-flew the XS-1 plane reports here his sensations while flying this craft which was alleged in news stories to have crossed the speed-of-sound barrier for the first time—a giant step forward in the science of aeronautics. He points out, however, that he cannot disclose any real performance figures; indications in the article are illustrative, not the actual ones encountered.

ignite the three remaining chambers. As the 6,000-pound thrust takes hold, a mighty, invisible hand hurls me upward at a 60-degree angle. My altimeter whirls like a second hand.

I refer less to my air-speed indicator than to an instrument called a machometer which shows the ratio between my speed and the speed of sound. An indication of .7 means that the air is

Sugar Causes Tooth Decay In Young

The ancient and partly discarded idea of grandmother's day that sugar causes tooth decay gets new support from experiments just reported to the American Association for the Advancement of Science here by Dr. Reidar F. Sognnaes of Harvard Dental School.

Tests with rats and mice—and observations of Europe's two war generations of children—how long-delayed effects of both high sugar and low sugar diets which cannot be demonstrated over a period of a few months or even years.

The sugar theory of dental caries has been discarded largely because of this reason. Lots of sugar apparently failed to produce decay.

In the rodents, which ordinarily have perfect teeth throughout their lives, diets of almost pure sucrose with all necessary nutritional elements added failed to produce caries once the teeth were fully formed. But when such a diet was fed during the development of the teeth, apparently some mechanism was set in action that caused decay, very similar to that in man, at some later period. This effect may even extend to the second generation.

Time Factor

"An analysis has been made," Dr. Sognnaes says, "of the trend of dental caries in about 800,000 children surveyed by various workers in eleven European countries during the last 50 years. Following drastic reductions in consumption of refined carbohydrates at the beginning of the two world wars a marked caries reduction can be demonstrated. But the time relationship between the decrease in sugar consumption and reduction in the caries cannot be explained on the basis of a rapid mechanism. There is a delay of several years in the initial effect and a lag of many years in the terminal effect of the wars upon caries reduction. This

time factor can best be explained by an accumulative favourable effect before the teeth erupted.

"The mechanism of this beneficial effect on the teeth developing during the war is not known. It cannot be attributed to any obvious increase in the consumption of any caries-inhibiting food but may be related to the fact that the bulk of the intake during the war was in the form of na-

flowing past my wings at 70 per cent the speed of sound.

Flying the XS-1 under power is a tedious occupation. One hand is perpetually handlings cranks and valves to maintain proper fuel flow into the rocket engine. The other hand and both feet are trying to maintain precise flight.

At 30,000 feet, I push the nose down. I feel rather than hear, the wind whipping by outside in great waves. Speed builds up rapidly: 450-500—I tuck my head firmly into my shoulders, turtlelike.

At 550, I strain with all my strength at neck and abdominal muscles, pull the control column sharply to the pit of my stomach. My G suit inflates with a suddenness that forces a gasp from my tensed lungs. A gray mist momentarily blurs my vision. The airplane quivers and bucks as the wings lose lift. My heavily padded helmet bangs violently against the canopy.

"Eight point seven G's at 550 M.P.H. around 21,000 feet. Severe buffeting in the stall..." frost, down below, makes his notations.

tural foods. The large loss resulting from the sugar and fat rationing primarily seems to have been compensated for by an increased consumption of potatoes, cabbage and wartime bread.

"In view of these observations it is possible that the long-suspected relationship between dental caries and the excessive consumption of refined carbohydrates may be in the nature of an unrecognized, indirect influence upon the quality of the offspring and its developing teeth and that the effect may be accumulate through generations."

WINNING CONTRACT

BY HOWARD SCHENKEN AND RICHARD L. FREY.

Thirteen tricks were easy to make, for after drawing trumps, dummy got a club discard on South's fourth diamond. As is usually the case when a grand slam is made without even a small slam having been bid, there were flaws in the bidding of both partners.

Perhaps South's control of all the plain suits might better have been suggested by a bid of four no-trump rather than five clubs. Certainly, even though North's jump to four hearts was a weakness bid, it must include sufficient values to provide some play for six, unless there was an unfortunate duplication of values in the distribution of the two hands. South, therefore, might have gambled a six-heart bid on his own steam.

But North's was greater error. His four-heart bid was weak, not strong, and while he did not have much else, North did have the hearts so strongly held that he knew South could not have better than a queen high suit. North should have asked himself, "what is the least my partner can have to make a slam, try with a trump suit headed by queen and no other honour, when I have given a weak preemptive raise?"

Since it could be almost impossible to create a hand that would warrant such a bid and yet not produce a play for 6, north could know that his

Neither side vulnerable.
South dealer.

NORTH		EAST	
♠ 9 6 2	♥ A K J 10 4	♠ K J 10 8	♥ 6
♦ Q 7 5	♣ Q 8	♦ 10 9 8	♣ J 10 7 3 2
WEST		SOUTH	
♠ Q 8 7 4 3	♥ 9 2	♠ A	♥ Q 8 7 5 3
♦ 4 3 2	♣ K 6 5	♦ A K J 6	♣ A 9 4

The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1♥	Pass	4♥	Pass
5♣	Pass	6♥	All Pass

correct response to five clubs was a jump right into six hearts.

Without looking at the combined hands, the grand slam cannot safely be bid, but six unquestionably should be reached, and it was mostly North's fault that it wasn't.

The LAST PAGE

Conducted By
CHRONICLER

"Pakistan's Moslems, from Mohammed Ali Jinnah on down, like to make warlike gestures. But Pakistan actually is incapable of a real military operation.... To keep up morale the Government is now giving furtive sponsorship to raiders (below).... who make intermittent guerilla attacks across the Kashmir border."

And the caption to the picture referred to, and reproduced on this Page, reads: "TURBANED TRIBESMEN AND ONE MOSLEM IN UNIFORM MEET IN CAMP NEAR RAWALPINDI DURING THE 'UN-OFFICIAL' JOURNEY TO KASHMIR FIGHTING FRONT."

No, this is not from a propaganda pamphlet of the Emergency Administration of Shaikh Abdullah. It is not from the Russian "New Times". It is not from a Communist paper, a Socialist paper or even a Congress paper.

It is from that weekly bible of Anglo-American capitalism, Henry Luce's "Life" (International edition, January 19). The photograph is by Margaret Bourke-White who recently toured Western Pakistan.

Exhibit A

Could there be more concrete proof of Pakistan's open and unashamed complicity in the tribal invasion of Kashmir? And could there be any more concrete proof of Anglo-America's deliberate turning of the blind eye to the reality of the situation, as revealed by their pro-Pakistan and anti-India attitude at the U.N.O.?

Last week's remarks on this Page, and other comments in similar vein published by the Indian press, have provoked an American news agency to cable a contradiction from an unnamed official of the State Department. The blow evidently went home! "Chronicler" makes a present of Margaret Bourke-White's picture and Henry Luce's letterpress to the Security Council, to the U.S. State Department, the British Foreign Office, to Sir Mohammed Zafrullah—and also to our own feeble-voiced Gopalaswamy Iyengar. Let the last-named produce this picture as EXHIBIT A at the next hearing of the Kashmir case before the U.N.O.

Did Gandhiji Die In Vain?

Was the supreme martyrdom of Mahatma Gandhi in vain? Does communalism still stalk the land, openly and defiantly? Will the Muslim majority in Pakistan still persecute the Hindu minority? Will the Hindu majority in India continue to persecute the Muslim minority?

Despite the miraculously healthy reactions to Gandhiji's death, both in India and Pakistan, which seemed to have shattered the wall of hatred between Hindus and Muslims, I am afraid that attempts are being made by communal Jingoists to re-establish themselves in India.

The other day, a mob of nearly a hundred "invaded" the house of a Nationalist Muslim poet residing in the Girgaum area. As a result the poet and his family had to leave overnight and take refuge in a Muslim 'musafirkhana' where they are living like refugees. "Go and live in Bhendi Bazar" the "goondas" had said.

This did not happen a year ago, not six months ago in the heat of the countrywide disturbances. It happened last week, only three weeks after Gandhiji laid down his life to ensure the safety of Muslims in India!

And it did not happen to a Muslim communalist, not to an official of the Muslim National Guard, not to a Leaguer. It happened to a poet, known all over the country as a staunch nationalist and Congressite, a friend of national leaders like Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, a man who had steadfastly refused to go over to Pakistan!

It may be a solitary unfortunate accident. But it is an unhealthy portent.

What has the police done about it? Is the B.P.C.C. aware of it?

What has the nationalist press to say about it?

Let the citizens who want to end communalism take warning.

School For Sadism

Among the many inglorious legacies of the British imperialist regime is the tradition of bullying and bluster in the Army and the Navy—and to a lesser extent in the Air Force. The tradition goes back to the British Colonel who kicked a "coolie" to death—and the Magistrate said it was due to the coolie's enlarged spleen!

The archaic English public school system (which has been discarded in England since the advent of educationists like Russel and A. S. Neil) was characterised by sadistic "toughening" process via caning, fagging and ragging—which made the boys physically strong, no doubt, but made them insensitive and immune from the finer graces of life. This system, along with a total lack of culture and encouragement of an un-Indian way of life, was imposed on all institutions which were training boys for any of the three armed forces.

Today this system survives on board the Indian Mercantile Marine Training Ship, "Dufferin", which imparts a three-year training course for would-be officers of the Indian mercantile marine fleet. The details that have reached me from parents and students are simply ghastly. Boys of the tender age of fifteen and sixteen are subjected to treatment which no sane educationist or psychologist can ever sanction.

The training ship "Dufferin" has an English Captain-Superintendent (Commander Harvey, who opted for Pakistan but has returned!) but it is an institution run by (or at least in the name of) the Government of India. And one would like some members of the Parliament in New Delhi to ask the Defence and the Prime Minister if this is conception of training patriotic and decent marine officers. Here are a few details of the "Dufferin" atmosphere which have been supplied to me by one of the boys:

Senior boys are officially authorised to inflict corporal punishment on the junior boys. This punishment has several forms. The lesser punishment is known as "CUTS"—i.e., lashings on back and buttocks by a thick rope—whip—and is awarded for the merest offence, e.g., laughing in the presence of a senior boy! The "cuts" may be given to a junior by a senior boy at his own discretion—or indiscretion! The other form of punishment is known as "Hooks"—the boy is made to hang from a beam when he is hit with fists at the back of his knees (four to ten) for an offence for which "cuts" may be regarded as insufficient.

The junior boys live in constant dread of the senior boys who take a sadistic delight in torturing the juniors. This is not the ordinary ragging which is prevalent in any school, but a deliberate and vicious practice which has become a DUFFERIN tradition.

Any senior boy may with impunity rob a junior boy of his clothes, shoes, pens, watches, or anything else that may strike his fancy. If the junior complains to the authorities he is given "cuts" or "hooks"

on the slightest (or even no) pretext.

The ship's kitchen provides insufficient food to the boys, and so the senior boys have developed a special technique of getting extra food at the expense of the juniors. At mealtime, a senior has just to shout "German bombers" and the juniors are immediately expected to take cover under the table. When they are allowed to resume their seats, each finds a cutlet or a chop missing from his plate! The senior boys think it is great fun. Not so the starving juniors!

Between the hours of 9 p.m. (when the lights are put out) and 6 a.m. (when every one is expected to get up), no junior boy is expected to answer the call of nature. If any one is found sneaking to the lavatory during these hours he is given "cuts" or "hooks." There have been cases where the intestinal strain has caused severe stomach pains and reduced a junior to a state of tearful hysteria. This restriction (which even sadistic jail warders are not known to impose) is called "CODE OF HONOUR". A case of the DUFFERIN brand of perverted humour!

Not only are the boys not allowed to go to lavatory at night, they may not even make the slightest movement on their beds. Any boy found turning his head or keeping his eyes open, while the Senior Cadet goes round to put out the lights, is liable to be hit anywhere on his body with a thick rope whip, known as the WASP.

A junior boy is expected to carry water for a senior when the latter goes to the lavatory and may even be ordered to pour water while the senior (like some Maharaja or Nawab) performs his ablutions in the lavatory!

Needed Immediate Enquiry

These are only a few of the more blatant examples. The whole atmosphere (as described to me) is one of fear and terror.

The Seniors, in defence of their behaviour, plead that after all when they were juniors they had to suffer in the same way. Now they are having a revenge! The juniors dare not raise a voice of protest for fear of being dubbed "squalers" and being beaten up by the seniors. They are all terror-stricken, yet most of them are in no position to leave. Few can afford to sacrifice the thousand rupees that their parents must have spent to send them here. So they endure the torture, only hoping for the day when they would be seniors and be able in their turn to inflict such punishments on the juniors. Yet there have been cases of boys leaving the ship, though the ship's authorities have always an explanation ready for any such "desertions." For instance, when a boy left after he was beaten, it was said that he was suffering from hysteria—a strange testimonial to the efficiency of the medical Board that passed him! Of another it was said that he left because he could not speak English—another reflection on the ability of the Selection Board which insists on a rigorous admission examination!

To my knowledge two boys have

recently left the ship in disgust—one is the son of a retired Indian Army Colonel, the other is the son of a well-known film star.

Several parents have addressed strongly-worded protests to the Governing Body. A test case may soon be filed in courts.

Meanwhile, what has the Government to say to this? Here is a clear case for a searching enquiry and for immediate steps to be taken to end this state of things on DUFFERIN. Let the Government make it clear to the teaching and training staff of DUFFERIN, as also to all the senior boys, that Free India does not want to breed bullies and brutes for its Mercantile Marine, but decent and cultured officers who behave in a human and civilized manner with their crew and subordinates, and who may raise the status and prestige of India in the eyes of the world, wherever they go on the seven seas.

A Letter From England

During the war, four years ago, a young Englishman who had come across Last Page somewhere, dropped in and day for a chat. Sny and self-conscious, he was one of those few sensitive Englishmen who are genuinely ashamed of the imperialist record of their countrymen in India. He borrowed Nehru's "Glimpses of World History" and returned it from England a year later with the remark that the book had made a profound impression on his mind. And now, years later when even his looks have become a hazy outline in my memory I have received a letter from him which shows how a decent and sincere English youth has reacted to the news of Gandhiji's death:—

'You may remember me as the rather awkward young Englishman who came to your house one Sunday in December 1944 and who rather foolishly borrowed a book from you, Nehru's "Glimpses of World History". In view of the difficulties attached to its return, I realise now that I should never have borrowed it. I hope it got home safely.

I have often recalled that afternoon, and many features remain in my memory, among them the reverence which you all had for Gandhi. His death must have been a bitter blow to you—even we, thousands of miles away, understanding him but a little, were deeply grieved. As Stafford Cripps said, "There has been no greater spiritual leader in the world in our time."

What Gandhiji would wish us to do I know, is to work for peace. But there must be many other projects which he supported and which need financial help. In memory of him then and as a tribute, I have sent a money order to you c/o "Bombay Chronicle". Will you put it to some cause in which he was interested? I wish it were more—but I have left the sea now and am a student in Manchester, and my financial position is very shaky.

As you will be aware the Labour Government here is not living up to our expectations. There is one thing though it has done that Churchill would not have done—that is to withdraw from India. We are all delighted that India has at last won her freedom. Partition was a blow. Let us hope and work for the day where passions cool and India and Pakistan are reunited."

TURBANED TRIBESMEN AND ONE MOSLEM IN UNIFORM (CENTER) MEET IN CAMP NEAR RAWALPINDI DURING THE "UN-OFFICIAL" JOURNEY TO KASHMIR FIGHTING FRONT





Humorous Skit

Saga Of Shaving

By Paul Showers

Last year American men spent dol 112,800,000 on razors and razor blades. yet so far as one authority on the subject is concerned, very few of them know how to shave themselves properly.

The authority is Elbridge J. Casselman, who recently finished some 25,000 experiments to determine the best way to remove whiskers, using the laboratories of the Mellon Institute of Industrial Research.

"Haste", says Mr. Casselman, "is the greatest enemy of good shaving. The average man dashes into the bathroom, slaps some lather on his face and starts to shave, probably within thirty seconds. The result is that his whiskers aren't softened and he hacks and chops away with little effect on his beard and disastrous effects on his face and on the blade."

"If a man would spend three minutes softening his beard," says Mr. Casselman, "he could shave ordinarily in ninety seconds and end up as if

he had just left an expert barber. Furthermore, his blades would last longer." Laboratory tests, he declares, show that it takes water three minutes to soak into the center of a hair that is only six one-thousandths of an inch thick. Such a hair Mr. Casselman classifies as "medium tough."

It has been unofficially estimated that by the time the average American male has reached the age of 65 he has spent more than two-thirds of a year out of his adult life-time standing before a shaving mirror.

Shaving involves more than scrapping tempered steel across tender skin. It has been called a rite, not without reason. The fact that it must be conducted before a mirror is guarantee that it will be time-consuming. Inevitably, minutes must be devoted to careful self-scrutiny. This may lead to rapt far-away staring. Then come the washing, the rinsing, the application of patented lotions and powders. A serious ceremony.

Users of straight-edge razors boast that they reduce from one-half to one-third the time required by safety-razor fanciers for shaving. These individualists constitute a dwindling but

proud minority. Scorning modern invention, they prize—and in many cases use old-fashioned straight-edge blades that have been handed down from father to son or from uncle to nephew for as long as a hundred years. Like collectors of old gems or early phonograph recordings, they are connoisseurs with a special, private enthusiasm. They like to debate among themselves the fine points of stropping or honing.

Not all the members of the old school of straight-edge shaving are elderly, but it is a common complaint among those who are that modern safety-razor blades are inferior to the shaving equipment available in their youth and to which they cling so loyally.

Mr. Casselman rejects this charge completely. Shaving becomes more difficult with age, he maintains, not because steel is inferior, but because a sort of rahrening of the whiskers sets in. For some reason not yet fully understood, gray and white whiskers are the toughest.

In addition to the condition of razor blades, there are some thirty-six other factors which determine whether the business of shaving will



be done in swift comfort or slow torture. Among these: the quality of the shaving preparation used, the temperature of the water (the hotter the better), the intensity with which the beard is rubbed, the angle of the shaving stroke, the elapsed time since the last shave, the position of light and mirror, the effect of the individual's recent diet upon oily skin secretions (which tend to waterproof the whiskers), atmospheric conditions affecting the growth of hair, the mean hair-diameter, the total number of hairs to be shaved and the cross sectional shape of the hair follicles.

Shaving comfort has also been found to depend on such things as general fatigue of the individual, hang-overs, the recent use of "pain killing" medicines and the disposition and size of the blood capillaries in the skin.

What Exactly is Presentation

By Aidan Thomson

TWO ways—the only two, please—in which a good Radio announcer resembles an iceberg: much, and often most, of his lies imperceptible, below, or rather behind, the surface of his momentary public 'appearances' in the cone of your loudspeaker; that is one. The second is his icy calm in emergency.

Let me quote, as near as I can remember, some of the phrases which float through my mind when young men, and young women, cast shame and caution to the winds, corner me in the canteen queue, and, as seriously as only young hopefuls can be, open wide their mouths I can nearly always spot them now, and what they are going to say: "I think I would make a good announcer."

Putting aside the retort: 'How on earth do you think you can possibly know yourself as well as that?', and remembering all the motley band who can only respond to cross-examination with 'my friends tell me I've a good telephone voice,' I try to show them that 'a good voice' (provided it meets my specification) is perhaps less than half what is needed. Almost

a minor item, in some ways though of course it must be there.

The Right Voice

To meet my ideas, you would begin with a voice of pleasant timber and authoritative, but not hectoring, manner, not yet fawning, arch, nor perky. Volume would be adequate to the needs of our microphone and other apparatus, I suggest, for example, to anyone reading the news, to use a level something louder than the conversational tone you would use in a quiet room, but entirely avoiding declamation. Think, I say of someone you know and like and imagine you are speaking to him or her at a distance of about seven yards, with the intention of making sure that all your facts and points will be conveyed.

Quality of voice should be firm and arresting, but not too much so: we want to keep you listening, neither to chase you away nor to put you to sleep. Do not confuse advice to keep up the volume of your voice at the ends of clauses, sentences, and para-

graphs, with keeping it up in pitch. Do not start every sentence, or paragraph, on the same note. Do not punch the last word, regardless of its meaning or importance, for fear you will not be heard. In short, intonation range should be flexible.

Control of the devices of speed variation, pause, rhythm, phrasing, stressing, and the rest, should be so natural that, without conscious thinking as you read and speak, you choose the right device at the right moment, freely and naturally, correctly related to the meaning of your text.

Diction must be clear and definite: faults or tricks of speech, vowel or consonant, which will make your words difficult to identify, or will by repetition annoy or anasthetise the listener. Dialect comes in here; sadly, many a firm branch of the British family of sound is not widely enough known to be followed easily all over the world, and there are other kinds, too. Our advertisement for announcers often runs: "a voice free from dialect, local or fashionable and from affectations."

Brains And Background

What else? Pronouncing familiarity with the main European languages. Enough sense, when you do not really know a pronunciation, to go and look it up in the card index. Enough sense not to be ashamed of writing out everything you are going to say beforehand, until you are sure, from long experience, that you can always ad lib lucidly, with facts in right order, without stumbling and fumbling.

Enough brains and background, enough general knowledge, alertness to the flow of current news, familiarity with the ideas and names of the world of music and literature, to judge rightly the needs of the audience, of the material to be presented. Presentation is good when it is so fitted to the programme that the listener does not notice it. Your yardstick of what you must say and how you say it, is your estimate of the emotional content and impact of the time, day, and programme, your knowledge of how much the audience of the moment knows of the subject, its associations, echoes, undertones, implications, 'for them', not for you. And you must make up your mind whether, for example, you are speaking to listeners in general, or to hearers with a special, expert interest; and so on.

Know exactly what you want to do and say; say no more, and no less, than will ensure the listeners comprehension of what is to follow; never stand between the listener and the programme. Sound as if you knew what you are talking about. And say it directly, with conviction.

Know what pleases, what is likely to offend. Know what 'objectivity' is, in word and manner, because the BBC has no opinions; it is not for us to say that an item is good or compelling or fascinating, or thor-

To those anxious to become an announcer—or a presentation assistant—AIDAN THOMSON, Overseas Presentation Director of the BBC, has some illuminating, albeit salutary, things to say. And, in saying them, he gives an unusual insight into a BBC department.

rible word) wistful; the listener is the judge.

But where do Presentation Assistants come in? If the announcer is the spearhead, the 'P.A.' is the bit of the shaft nearest the blade. Both find their working place in the Presentation Department, and are often interchangeable, according to the aptitudes of individuals. Between them, they should have the qualities of the professional user of the speaking voice, of the guide, host, master of ceremonies, a little of musician, a little editor and sub-editor, a little of electrical engineer (enough to know what is what in studio and control room), a little of stage manager, of controller of traffic in the railway signal-box sense, a little of the officer of the watch, with the up-to-the-minute control of a complex, technical system and a big, human organisation their responsibility.

Alert, quick, calm, but not static; accurate, knowledgeable, sensible in emergency. Of all these facets, the announcer would tend to have those towards the beginning of the list, and the P.A., who does not normally have to speak, those towards the end of it. It is the 'P.A.' who is responsible for having ready accurate, unambiguous, operational documents, lists, time-tables, and running sheets, for the groundwork of collecting facts used in microphone publicity, for foreseeing difficulties and making arrangements so that they are difficulties no longer, for the drafting of announcements, for keeping contact, as traffic controller, with other BBC units wherever they may be.

'My friends tell me I've a good telephone voice' My friend, that is not the half of it.

MOPSY by GLADYS PARKER





A tribal girl

U.P. Govt.'s Multi-Purpose Development Plans For The Dudhi Estate.

(Story and more photos on pp. 4 and 5)



A typical landscape in the area

NEW LIFE FOR AN OLD PEOPLE



Day breaks on the Sone



As people crowd for the ferry with their chattels.



A Majhwar with a full load of straw.
(Right) Like all peasants, the Dudhi women are fond of trinkets

